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MEDICAL MEN OF ESSEX

FROM 1666 TO 1866.

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THE MEDICAL MEN
OF
NEW JERSEY,
IN
Essex District,
From 1666 to 1866.

BY J. HENRY CLARK, A. M., M. D.,

PRESIDENT AND HISTORIAN OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"Ars Longa, Vita Brevis."

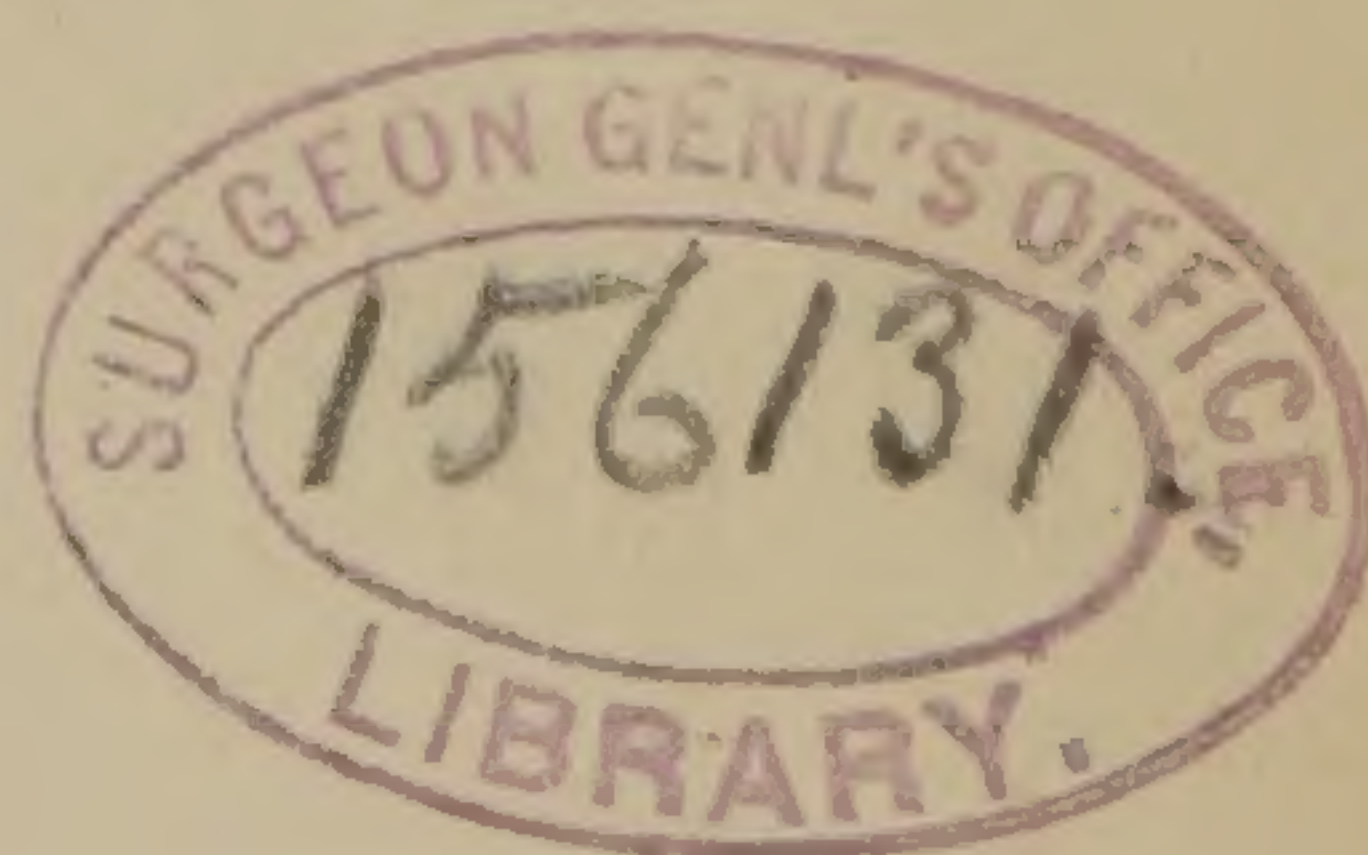
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INTRODUCTORY.

THE author accepted the appointment of Historian of the "District Medical Society for the County of Essex," at the recent Semi-Centennial period, regarding it as merely involving the responsibility of an address, readily prepared from materials furnished by the "Records of the Society."

It has proved a much more important undertaking. The paper of a few pages has grown into a thin volume. No pains has been spared in order to make it a full record of medical men from 1666 to 1866. It can scarcely be expected that nothing will be omitted, but it is hoped that no erroneous statement is made.

While the record is confined to "Essex Medical District," (Essex and Union counties) it will be found to include some who lived in adjacent counties, and whose practice extended into Essex District. We have, moreover, endeavored to trace the medical descendants of Essex county physicians into other counties or States.

We often find from two to five generations of medical descendants, as in the case of the Darbys, the Griffiths, the Budds, the Piersons, the Halsteds, the Lyons, the Chetwoods, the Condit, the Darcys, the Wards, the Nichols, the Smiths, the Munns, the Fairchilds, and others.

There seems to have been more of individuality in the men of the medical and legal profession of the last century than in more modern times. The professional men of that day stood out with a peculiar distinctness, and history cannot be written without the mention of their names. They were eminent for professional attainments, usefulness, social qualities and patriotism. Such were

Ogden, Morse, Barnet, Clark, Johnson, and many others, some of whom were before mentioned, and whose names will all be found in the Index. To the physician, the record of the men of the past cannot fail to prove of interest. To the numerous descendants of our medical ancestors, now scattered throughout the Union, we offer a permanent memorial of the history, doings and characteristics of their forefathers.

A full record will be found in these pages of the services of our physicians in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war of the great Rebellion, as well as interesting facts with regard to those rendered by the men of a former period in the war of the Revolution.

Copies have been prepared in a separate form, that these facts may be more accessible to the general reader, and thus made available for preservation among family records.

If the reader is aware of any additional facts of interest, he will aid the cause of history and receive the thanks of the "District Medical Society for the County of Essex," by communicating in writing to the author, or any other officer of the Society.

J. H. C.

NEWARK, N. J., August 1, 1867.

THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS*
OF THE
District Medical Society of Essex County.

BY J. HENRY CLARK, A. M., M. D.

"Ars Longa, Vita Brevis."

Perhaps there has been no era in this world's history so thoroughly written up by the cotemporaneous historian as the present. It is one of the important purposes accomplished by the District Medical Society to perpetuate the lifetime acts of those who were faithful to the obligations which rest upon the honest inquirer after truths which shall bless mankind. It is our business to record for future reference, and compare all that seems like progress in the great work of prolonging human life, or mitigating human suffering.

BACK TO THE ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

If we take a glance backward from our standpoint upon the threshold of this enterprise into the darkness and obscurity of the preceding semi-centennial period, it will become the more apparent that organization is essential to the preservation of historic record.

* *Extract from the Minutes of the Semi-Centennial Meeting of the Essex District Medical Society, April, 1866.*

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Dr. J. Henry Clark for his very interesting and valuable historical paper, and that he be requested further to perfect it, and to furnish a copy of the same to the Standing Committee of the Medical Society of New Jersey, for publication in their volume of Transactions."

In order to bring up our history to the starting point, let us pause awhile, and rub off the mosses gathered on ancient tombstones. Let us examine old documents, and talk a little with some of the lingerers of antecedent generations.

In 1664 the site of Elizabeth was purchased of the Indians. In 1669, under the Berkley and Carteret grant, a settlement was there made. Elizabeth and Newark seem to have been settled to some degree during these years by emigration from Europe, and also from Long Island and New York. Newark, however, is scarce known until settled by a colony from Milford, Connecticut, in 1666. Thus Newark had a New England origin, while Elizabeth was settled to a considerable degree by English emigration. We do not learn that any physicians were imported in any of these colonies. The Doctors Morse, Burnet, Barnet of Elizabeth, Clark and others of Newark, were unquestionably descended directly from those who landed with Philip Carteret, the first Governor of New Jersey, in 1669. Many of the physicians of Newark probably descended from New England ancestors.

With this intimation of the earliest data, we proceed to record the names of physicians as nearly as possible in the order of the dates.

During the earliest period of medical record in Essex County, we find clergymen performing the double duty of caring for the physical and spiritual interests of their flocks. We find Pierson in 1667, Dickinson in 1707, Derby in 1750, and Grover in 1780, practicing medicine respectively in Newark, Elizabeth, Parsippany and Caldwell, and also filling their pulpits. We have therefore reason to believe that the earliest Doctors were also Pastors.

ABRAHAM PIERSON

came to Newark from Brantford, Connecticut, with his church, in 1667. He came an old man. A new church was built soon after his arrival, thirteen feet high and twenty-six by thirty-four on the ground. To its construction the town voted thirty pounds. An

“Inn Keeper” is appointed by the vote of the town. but no mention is made of a physician. Rev. Abraham Pierson. D. D., came from England to Guilford, Connecticut, in 1665. He is spoken of as a man of “learning, wisdom and piety.” He was the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark. He is said, like many clergymen of his day, to have added the practice of medicine to his other duties. His salary was eighty pounds a year, about two hundred dollars, and as “perquisites” one pound of butter from each “milch cow in the town,” and the never-to-be-forgotten Lord’s half-penny. He died August 7th, 1678.

JONATHAN DICKINSON

was the first President of the College of New Jersey, then located in Elizabeth, and he was also pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that place. From 1708 on to 1747 he was a practicing physician, and had considerable medical reputation. He died at Elizabeth, (then Elizabethtown) October 7th, 1747, in the 60th year of his age. It is said of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, D. D., in Dr. Murray’s notes concerning Elizabeth:

“His must have been a life of great activity and industry, when it is remembered that in addition to his duties as a pastor and teacher and farmer, and the studies imposed by his numerous and ardent controversies, he was a practicing physician, and obtained considerable medical reputation. So devoted was he as a minister, so untiring were his efforts to do good, so discriminating and powerful was he as a preacher, so dignified and bland were his manners, so ardent his attachment to the truth, and so firm and cogent was he in its advocacy, that his memory yet is inestimably precious.”

The business of the western and northern parts of Essex County was done then as now, mostly by physicians who resided in Morris County.

JOHN DARBY.

Cotemporaneous with Rev. Dr. Dickinson, of Elizabeth, was Rev. John Darby, of Parsippany, who practiced on the western

borders of Essex County, and also preached the gospel. He was a Presbyterian minister. We are indebted to Dr. R. V. W. Fairchild for the following history of the physicians who have practiced medicine on our western border from the ante-Revolutionary period :

“ John Darby, during the Revolution and afterward, followed the two-fold avocation, at Parsippany, of preaching the gospel and practicing medicine. He supplied the pulpit on Sunday, and practiced medicine during the week. He first studied theology, and afterwards studied medicine. He died in 1805, aged 80 years.

HENRY WHITE DARBY,

the son of John Darby, graduated at one of the Eastern colleges. He afterward studied medicine, and practiced at Parsippany. He was five feet ten inches in height, had blue eyes, was rather spare, and raw-boned. He had a talent for painting and drawing. He was a scholar and great wit, and a lover of fun and frolic. He was cotemporary with John Darcy and John C. Budd. The three frequently met together socially, and there are many amusing stories still related of them. Henry W. Darby died December, 1806, aged 48 years.

PETER VREDENBURG

succeeded Henry W. Darby in 1807, and removed to Somerville in 1810. He sold his practice to

CYRUS HARTWELL,

who died of consumption, February 9th, 1816, aged 32 years.

STEPHEN FAIRCHILD

+

was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Queens-town when General Brock was killed. He came to Parsippany February, 1816, and was cotemporary with Jephtha B. Munn and John S. Darcy while he practiced in Morris County. Timothy

Kitchell practiced with John S. Darcy in Hanover, and succeeded him in practice there."

Dr. Fairchild has practiced medicine in Parsippany over half a century, and now at 75 he still wears the harness, assisted by his son, who kindly furnished us the above facts in history. He participated in the battles of "Lundy's Lane" and "Queensboro." He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is the oldest practitioner in Morris County.

SAMUEL WURTS.

During the Revolutionary period the northwestern part of our county was ridden over by Dr. Samuel Wurts, of Montville. After over half a century of labor, from 1785, he died in 1835, aged 75 years. A portion of his field is now occupied by the excellent and venerable Timothy Kitchell, of Whippany, who at three score years and ten still lives in the saddle. May he long live on to be useful and beloved.

The eastern portion was formerly served by James Orton, the venerable father of J. D. Orton, Esq., of this city, who has retired from practice.

JACOB ARENTS.

It would appear that a Hollander by the name of Dr. Jacob Arents was naturalized in 1716-17. We learn from old deeds and incidental evidences that he practiced medicine in Newark from that time until about 1750.

GERARD JOHN SCHUTTS.

The name of Dr. Gerard John Schutts also appears in 1730. Nothing of him is known. At this period New York was settled by Hollanders. Those gentlemen, and probably others, drifted over into New Jersey from the Island of Manhattan.

WILLIAM BARNET

was an Elizabethtown physician in 1770. Dr. Barnet built and

lived in the house which was owned and occupied by the late Gen. Scott. His house was repeatedly sacked by the British during the Revolutionary war. He once saved his life, which was eagerly sought, by concealment in his barn. He died December 1st, 1790, aged 65 years. He introduced vaccination into Elizabethtown. He vaccinated Miss Jelf, who lives in Elizabeth, a relative of Dr. Chetwood, now over 101 years old. She says that he was a jovial man, and that he had a very large practice. The large ancient willows in front of the General Scott place, originated in some slips brought from France by Dr. Barnet's nephew, and which were set out by the Doctor personally.

PAUL MICHLAU

joined the State Medical Society in 1772. He practiced in Elizabethtown. The following is a copy of one of his bills:

BENJ. WINANS, SR.,

To PAUL MICHLAU, *Dr.*

1790.

July 15—To blistering Plaister,	-	-	2s		
Extract of Saturn, oz. i.	-	-	2s		
Turner's Cerate, oz. i.	-	-	6s		
Peruvian Bark, oz. ii.	-	-	6d		
Calomel Pills, No. 40,	-	-	10d-£1	6	0
" 15—To dressing 3s, 20th, dressing 3s,	-		0	6	0
" 22—Dressing 3s, 23d, dressing, 3s	-		0	6	0
" 26—Extract of Saturn, oz. 2s, 24th, dressing 3s	0	5	0		
Aug. 5—Dressing 3s, an issue 6s, 7th, dressing 3s	0	12	0		
" 15—To a blistering plaster 2s, extract of Sa-					
turn oz. i. 2s, Turner's Cerate, oz. ii, 2s	0	6	0		
" 20—Peruvian Bark, oz. 2, 6s, Calomel Pills,					
No. 40, 10s, Glauber Salts, oz. 2, 4s,					
18th, dressing, 3s,	-	-	-	1	3 0
" " —Dressing 3s, 22d, dressing 3s, 29th, dress-					
ing 3s, a large blister plaster 4s,	-		0	13	0

Aug. 30—Dressing 3s, Sept. 1, dressing 3s, an issue			
4s, - - - - -	0	10	0
“ 31—Dressing 3s, dressing 3s, - - -	0	6	0
A decoction of Peruvian Bark, 8s,	0	8	0
Dressing 3s, 17th, dressing 3s, -	0	6	0
“ 23—Dressing 3s, decoction of —— 8s, expectorant mixture 6s,- - - -	0	17	0
Dressing 3s, 27th, dressing 3s, -	0	6	0
	<hr/>		
	£7	10	0

This bill amounts to \$18.75. It is made in “York Shilling currency,” which has not yet fully passed out of use. The next generation will know nothing about it.

Dr. Michlau was the earliest to suggest the formation of our Society, and deserves historical remembrance. He was so unfortunate as to think in advance of his time, and was persecuted by those who preferred the easier method of drifting with the current. There were heresy hunters in that day as in this—men who belittle the science, who cramp its capabilities and retard its progress by opposing inquiry, not being willing to grapple with new methods, which do not agree with their own opinions or prejudices. It is manifest that successive generations change little; but each develop the same human nature, the same prejudices, and their acts are stained by the same disposition to uncharitableness.

At a meeting of the New Jersey State Medical Society, held at New Brunswick November 2d, 1790, Dr. Michlau is charged with organizing a Society in Essex County. It is thus stated in the minutes: “*It being represented that Dr. Michlau has taken an active part in designating and establishing a Society in the County of Essex, new and independent of this corporation, and the Board deeming his conduct as a member of this Society very reprehensible, order that the Secretary write to Dr. Michlau, and inclose him a copy of this minute, and require his attendance at the next meet-*

ing to answer in the premises." We find no more in the minutes on the subject.

WILLIAM TURNER.

The oldest Newark physician of whom we find any definite record is William Turner. He studied medicine with Dr. N. F. Pigneron, a Frenchman from Province d'Artois, who settled in Newport, R. I., in 1690. A son and grandson of Dr. Turner, who was born in Newark, became a physician and studied medicine with Dr. Jabez Campfield, of Morristown, N. J. Dr. Turner was a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church, somewhere between 1740 and 1750. We know little more of him except that he had three wives, and that he thus laments in letters sculptured upon a tombstone in the old burying ground, the loss of the second wife, who died at sixteen years of age:

" God dealeth just, none may complain;
Though Turner's left alone again."

JAMES FARRAND,

from Milford, Connecticut, practiced medicine near the Stone Bridge, in Newark—*then the court end of the town*—in 1747. He died March 7th, 1764. We find sandwiched in at about this period, the names of

EDWARD PIGOT AND SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The latter died August 7th, 1770, aged 36 years. We only know that they practiced medicine in Newark.

DR. DEANCY

is a name that appears in 1748, among our early Newark physicians.

We now get nearer the period of definite record.

JOHN GRIFFITH

practiced medicine in Rahway at the time of the formation of the

New Jersey State Medical Society. He took an active part in the organization of the Society. He was elected President in 1790.

Cotemporaneous with Dr. Uzal Johnson, in the earlier part of his practice in Newark, we find

THOMAS GRIFFITH,

the son of Dr. John Griffith, of Rahway. He preceded his brother-in-law, Dr. Abraham Clark, who married his sister Lydia, the eldest daughter of Dr. John Griffith, of Rahway. He was also a brother of Judge William Griffith, of Burlington. He was born in 1765. He seems to have been a man below the medium height—about that of your historian—although stouter. He was the principal physician of the village of Newark. In 1787 it had about two thousand inhabitants. He was elected a member of the State Society in 1787. We have met a man whom he inoculated for small-pox in childhood. He lived in a very low two-story stone house, which, at his death became the property of Caleb S. Riggs, Esq. Mr. Riggs built a house on the site, which was afterwards remodeled for a residence by the late Hon. William Wright, and is now occupied by his son, Edward Wright, Esq., and is situated at the head of Park Place.

He died at Elizabethtown December 11th, 1799, at the age of 34. Rev. Drs. Ogden and McWhorter officiated at his funeral. He is spoken of as “universally regretted,” as “liberal,” a “kind physician, an eminent surgeon,” as modest and retiring in his manners, and as a “great loss to the community.”

During the ante-revolutionary and the revolutionary period, those of whom we have the fullest record, and who seemed to have filled a large place in their day and generation, were John Condit, William Burnet, Jacob Ogden, William Barnet, Robert Halsted, Caleb Halsted, Bernard Budd, Isaac Morse and Matthias Pierson.

JACOB OGDEN

was born in Newark in 1721. He married here, but moved at length to Jamaica, Long Island, where he lived to the age of 59,

and attained considerable professional reputation. It is said of him that "he was a bold supporter of inoculation, and early discovered the value of calomel in the diseases incident to our climate." He published a paper in 1769, and another in 1774, on "malignant sore throat distemper," which were considered the best treatises on that subject then published. Dr. John Francis, of New York, said of him, that he "was entitled to the honor of being the first in the United States to whom may be attributed the frequent use of mercury in the class of inflammatory diseases." He moreover said of him: "At a time when medicine in this country was obscured by prejudice, encumbered with forms, and shrouded in mystery, he thought and acted for himself, and proved by a long course of success, that he was not only an original thinker, but a sagacious observer."

ICHABOD BURNETT,

a Scotchman, was the father of Dr. William Burnett, of whom we shall have more to say directly. He practiced medicine in Elizabeth in 1774, and died at the age of 90. The following is a copy of one of his bills:

ROBERT HAIS,

To ICHABOD BURNETT, *Dr.*

1774. June 25.

To bals sulphur, for Printis,	-	£ 0	4	6
Before to 3 doses pill Puobos	- -	0	4	6
To one vial of Bitters,	- - -	0	3	0
		<hr/>		
		£ 0	12	0

WILLIAM BURNET

was born December 2, (old style) 1730. The old homestead still stands in a dilapidated condition at the corner of Washington and Spruce streets, in Newark, N. J. He is said to have been descended from the Bishop of Salisbury. He entered the service at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and served his country with

distinguished ability and honor to its end. *The "Ward U. S. Hospital" is not the first Government Hospital which was established in Newark.* Dr. Burnet was the superintendent of the U. S. Hospital in Newark in 1775. In 1776-7 he took a seat in the Continental Congress. He was appointed Physician and Surgeon General of the Eastern District, (an office created in part for him,) which position he filled with distinguished ability till the restoration of peace in 1783. He was present at the first meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and took an active part in its organization. Dr. Burnet was elected President of the Society in 1767, and again in 1786. He delivered two addresses before the Society, one on "the origin, antiquity, dignity and usefulness of the science of medicine;" another on "the nature and importance of the healing art, the necessity of our indefatigable researches after medical knowledge, together with a few observations on the effect of opium in the cure of dysentery."

JOHN CONDIT

the great progenitor of the Condit, was a Welchman. He emigrated from England in 1678, and immediately settled in Newark. His son, Peter Condit, came with him. He married and settled in the "Newark Mountains," now Orange. From him has descended all of the name in the United States.

Samuel Condit, first, was the son of Peter Condit. He settled in Orange, while part of the family settled in or near Morristown. He was born December 6, 1696.

Samuel Condit, second, the father of Dr. John Condit, was born in Orange, January 13, 1729. His son John, the subject of our historical sketch, was born in Orange, July 8, 1755. He was Colonel in the Revolutionary army at twenty years of age. He became a ripe classical scholar, and although a diffident speaker, and not skilled in debate, he obtained the confidence of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, and of his constituents during a long period of political life. He participated in the battles of White Plains and Long Island.

He was the father of the late Hon. Silas Condit, of Newark, and uncle of Rev. J. B. Condit, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary. Doctor Condit entered the profession at an early age. For some years previous to entering public life, at the age of forty, he was engaged in very extensive practice in Orange. His circuit embraced the whole county, and extended into the adjacent counties. He kept many horses and was perpetually on the road. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the whole community. At about forty years of age he became a member of the New Jersey Legislature. He then entered Congress and continued for thirty years. He was both officer and surgeon during the Revolutionary war, holding the rank of Colonel. He was brave. At an action on "Battle Hill," which is now included in Greenwood Cemetery, our troops were driven by the British. Dr. Condit perceiving a wounded neighbor, seized him and bore him, amid a galling fire from the enemy, to a swamp, which he crossed, and afterwards swam the Gowanus creek, and deposited the man in a place of security. He was very fond of horses, and frequently rode an animal which none but himself and the groom could venture to mount. When his father died he was on Long Island with the army. It required several days to steal his way among the woods so as to avoid the Hessians. He persisted, however, and he ascended the hill just in time to meet the funeral procession which bore his father's remains to their last resting place, in the old Orange graveyard. This fact affords us some glimpse of the privations of our forefathers in the great Revolutionary struggle.

He was full six feet high and well-proportioned, consequently he was a large man. He is spoken of as "handsome," "fine-looking," and by some as a noble-looking man. He had dark hair and eyes, in common with most of his descendants. He was very affable and courteous, and seems to have been universally respected and beloved. It is said that there were enough of uncollected accounts on his books to have afforded, if made available, a fortune for a man in those days. He voted in the United States Senate for the war

of 1812. He served for a time as Assistant Collector of the Port of New York, and was stationed at Jersey City, when it was under the jurisdiction of the New York Collector. He was not a speaker. His sound good sense and sterling integrity seem to have secured his success.

The following epitaph, copied from his tomb-stone, succinctly sums up the prominent incidents of his career :

“ Sacred to the memory of Doctor John Condit, a patriot Soldier and Surgeon during the struggle of his country for freedom ; a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States for thirty years in succession. His honors were awarded him by grateful constituents for his sound and vigorous intellect, stern integrity, and unwavering patriotism, in times of peril, and throughout a long life. On the 4th of May, 1834, he died in Christian hope, revered, respected, and beloved by all who knew him, aged 79 years.”

Three of his name and lineage succeeded him.

CHARLES CONDIT

was the youngest son of Joseph Condit, and a nephew of Hon. Silas Condit. He was born in Orange in 1804, and died August 8, 1832, at the age of 28 years. He is spoken of as an amiable and excellent young man. He had a pleasing address and literary taste. He was a graduate of Princeton College. He was a student of Dr. William Pierson, Sr., and afterwards his partner. He practiced medicine in Orange, and a brilliant career seemed to open before him, when pulmonary disease brought him to an untimely grave.

ENOS CONDIT

was the son of Moses Condit. He was born in Orange, and studied medicine in New York, where he practiced a few years, and came back to Orange to die.

JOHN S. CONDIT

was the nephew of John Condit, and a son of the late Hon. Silas

Condit. He was born in 1801. He died April 7, 1848, at the age of 47. In a sermon delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark, April 7, 1848, he is spoken of as a "highly respected fellow-citizen, who was passing the meridian of his days with a vigorous step." He was a graduate of Princeton College in 1817. He studied law with the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and afterwards medicine. He was a member successively of the Assembly and Senate of New Jersey. "Purity of private character, strong sense of moral obligations," are terms applied to him by a discriminating friend. He is spoken of as a man of "strong moral convictions."

The late venerable, excellent, and distinguished physician and Congressman, LEWIS CONDICT, of Morristown, who had three sons who were physicians, Silas, Nathan and Lewis, Jr., descended from a collateral branch of the family. They are said to have adhered to the ancient mode of spelling their names.

At the time with which your historian is now dealing, Newark was tributary to Elizabeth, and that village was included in the "Elizabethtown grants," which were settled by the immigrants with Carteret. There were few physicians, and they were frequently found in every portion of an extended region. The names of Doctors John C. Budd, John Dorsey, and Isaac Morse, loom up from this period. There were none who did not know them, and did not value their professional opinions.

ISAAC MORSE

descended from a noble ancestry, and left behind successors who have sustained the name. His parents were Quakers. His ancestor, Robert Morse, arrived in Boston before 1644. His son Robert the second, was born in the Elizabethtown grants. His son Robert, the third, was the grandfather of Dr. Isaac Morse. His father, Joseph Morse, was born at Elizabeth in 1709, and died in 1779.

Dr. Isaac Morse was born at Rahway, August 5, 1758, and died at Elizabeth July 23, 1825. He was a short, stout man, with a

partially bald head. He was a man of "bonne homme." His face almost constantly wore a smile. His society was universally courted. While he was overflowing with mirthfulness he had courage, firmness, constancy and perseverance.

He had an original method of dealing with his neighbors. Returning late one night from visiting a patient, he saw a neighbor helping himself from his wood pile. Picking up a large stick he followed him, and when he deposited his stolen armful of wood, the Doctor threw down his stick, saying, "there is a back-log for you." He saved his wood afterwards.

His jokes were never malevolent. His love of fun was evidently born in him. He was a student of Dr. William Barnet. Passing through the kitchen he saw the cook making dumplings. He went into the office and provided himself with something, (our informant says quicksilver,) which he put covertly into the dumplings, which caused them to jump out of the pot. The woman ran into the office to Dr. Barnet, and called him into the kitchen in great alarm. The Doctor said, "where's that Quaker devil Isaac? this is some of his work." Young Morse was not far off, watching the denouement, and laughing heartily over his success.

In later years, meeting an old female friend of his wife in New York, he told her his wife had become very deaf, and returning home he told his wife that Mrs. —, who would come over to see her, was totally deaf. He managed to be present at their meeting, and to see them bawl at each other, till one said, "Do not speak so loud, I am not deaf, if you are." Mrs. Morse looked around for the Doctor, whom she saw laughing immoderately, and the whole truth was revealed.

Some pigs troubled him by getting into his enclosure one Sabbath morning; he tied them in a row by their tails to the fence, so that they should scream in full chorus as the owner and his family came from church.

A neighbor caught some fine shoats belonging to the Doctor on his premises and killed them. He then sent word to the Doctor

to come and bring them home, which he accordingly did. "The whirligigs of time bring their revenges." One day this neighbor's pigs came into his lot. Their owner was ill. The Doctor ordered them put in a wagon, and he accompanied them to the house. Meeting the neighbor, he said, "I have brought your pigs home; I found them in my lot." He replied, "Dead of course, I suppose." "Oh! no. They are all right." He told his man to put them in the pen. "Oh! no," says the resolute Doctor, "I want hammer and nails; I shall put them in myself, and in such a manner that they will not again escape." He did as he promised, and came back and reported the pigs securely penned. He had no better neighbor than this afterwards.

There was a hole in his crib. From this hole, corn was evidently abstracted. He put a fox trap inside the crib opposite the hole, and in a few days, going out to his stable, he saw one of his neighbors standing by the hole. He pretended not to see him and passed on to the stable. Returning he asked his neighbor to come in to breakfast. After jesting with him awhile he quietly released him without a word of comment. He did not lose any more corn, although he did not repair the breach in the corn crib.

Passing a poor man's field, he observed that he was sewing timothy grass seed in the fall. The Doctor said, "Why not sow wheat and have both wheat and grass?" He said, "I have no wheat." "Have you not oats?" "Yes." "Well, sow them, then." The man did as the Doctor suggested. The night following the Doctor ordered his colored man to put a bag of wheat and a harrow in the wagon. He followed the load, and during the night sowed the poor man's field with wheat and harrowed it in. He kept the secret, and enjoyed the man's satisfaction of seeing an elegant crop of spring wheat, when he had planted no wheat. The fact of his poverty and his enjoyment of observing his astonishment fully repaid our kind hearted and facetious physician.

He was once called to see a patient, Mr. Rivers, the hotel keeper, who was hypochondriac. As soon as he came in the patient ex-

claimed, "Doctor, you have come too late; I am dead." The Doctor immediately went out. When asked after his patient, he said, "He is dead." It was soon universally reported. The Doctor was asked what he meant; he replied, "He surely is dead, *I had it from his own mouth.*" He did not die then.

When asked in court what passed professionally between Dr. Chetwood and himself, he replied, "If I should tell all that passed professionally between us, the whole county would be in an uproar." He would say no more.

Sitting at a tavern in Elizabeth, a neighbor ran in crying, "Doctor, your mill is on fire." The Doctor, without rising, said, "Landlord, give that man a glass of grog, he must be tired from running." The Doctor then resumed the conversation, well knowing that as the mill was three miles off, it would be burned up before he could get there.

A sloop was loaded with hay half-mast high, going from "Morse's Mill" to New York. She got foul of an English vessel. The Captain cried out, "Cut the infernal Yankee shallop's rigging and let her drift." The Doctor, who was on board, called to his colored man to give him a firebrand. Mounting the hay, he cried out in a loud tone, "I will fire the hay." Said the frightened Englishman, "We shall drift down to Hell Gate." Said the Doctor, "You shan't stop at the gates of hell if you cut one of my ropes." The ropes were not cut. The Doctor was invited on board the English vessel and treated. When asked if there were any more like him, he replied, "I am not a circumstance to our people generally." They were delighted with his promptitude and heroism.

He owned a useless slave, Pete, who went off in one of William Gibbons' steamers. He sued Gibbons and recovered \$300. He told Gibbons afterwards that if he brought him back he would sue him for \$300 more. Said Mr. Gibbons, "Did you not want him?" "No, I offered him \$20 to run away and never come back."

Although a very accomplished scholar, and a charming and intelligent companion, ever welcome in all circles, Dr. M. was so fond of practical jokes, that he was not unfrequently rude.

When the late Rev. John McDowel, D. D., came to Elizabethtown to settle, he was very desirous to meet Dr. Morse, who was not less anxious to meet the new pastor. Some weeks elapsed before the Doctor drove up to the village, in consequence of his being engaged in rebuilding his tide-mills burned by the English, some distance below the village. One day he drove up to Gen. Dayton's store with his sulky filled by a cask, which he deposited upon the stoop. As he entered, he was introduced to Rev. Dr. McDowel, to whom he remarked: "My wife is dying. I have come to get some rum; we are going to have a dam frolic." With a sober face and no further remark, he walked into the back room, followed by Mr. Dayton, who said, "How could you speak so to our new minister?" He replied, "It is quite true; my wife is dyeing some yarn, and we expect to have a dam frolic to-morrow when we raise the new dam at my mills." Corn huskings, raisings, apple-cuttings, where pot-pie and milk were dispensed, were common in those days. Rev. Dr. McDowel readily forgave Dr. M., for he always invited him to his house when he desired to particularly entertain his friends from New York. On one occasion, coming out after dinner at the clergyman's house, he met two of his elders. He told them to "hurry into the house, for the pastor was drinking like a beast." They went in, talked with the pastor, and took a glass of wine with him, as was the custom in those days, and finally told him why they came. The Rev. Dr. laughed, and said "that it was one of Morse's jokes." Coming out they again met Dr. M., and asked him what he meant. He had just driven up in his sulky, covered with mud, from a visit to a patient. Having quietly tied his horse, he turned coolly to his querists and said, "I told you that Dr. McDowel was drinking like a beast, and so he was, for a beast never drinks more than he wants, which was exactly true of him."

Stories of his management of hypochondriacs, his practical jokes, his witty sayings, and his facetious acts, full of humor, always kind in intent if apparently harsh, could be multiplied to any extent.

MATTHIAS PIERSON,

a cotemporary of Dr. John Condit, was born in Orange, June 20th, 1734, where he spent his life in the practice of medicine, and died May 9th, 1808.

ISAAC PIERSON,

his son, cotemporary and successor, was born in Orange, August 15th, 1770. He was an intimate friend and classmate of Dr. David Hosack, of New York. He was an alumnus of Nassau Hall, Princeton, a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1827 was President of the Medical Society of New Jersey. He was a successful practitioner of medicine for forty years in Orange. He was a member of the XXth and XXIst Congress of the United States. He was the father of our venerable associate, Dr. William Pierson, Sr., who is glad to share the mantle with his son, Dr. William Pierson, who will probably secure the succession for at least another generation. Except in the case of Dr. John C. Budd, who was the son of Dr. Berne Budd, and the father of Dr. Berne W. Budd, and the grandfather of Professor Charles Budd and Dr. Berne Budd, of New York, none of whom we have record, can boast of so long a medical ancestry.

The house is now standing on Main street, Orange, which was successively occupied by Drs. Matthias, Isaac and William Pierson.

CYRUS PIERSON,

a brother-in-law of Isaac Pierson, was born in South Orange. He was an alumnus of Nassau Hall, Princeton. He practiced medicine in Orange, Woodbridge, Caldwell and in Newark. While in Newark he was a partner of Dr. Samuel Hays, and they had an office where is now the "Kremlin Block." He died in Newark, October 7th, 1804, in the 47th year of his age.

ASA HILLYER,

son of Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., and a brother-in-law of Dr. Wm. Pierson, Sr., was a grandson of a surgeon in the Revolutionary

war. He practiced medicine in Elizabeth. He died October 13th, 1824, at the age of 33. He was a graduate of Princeton and a member of our Society.

WILLIAM ELLISON

was a highly respectable practitioner of Paterson; further than that we are unable to learn.

JOHN BUDD

was an English surveyor for the "Lord Proprietors." The title of Powles Hook, at Jersey City, and most of "German Valley," in Morris County, was in him. Besides, he owned other large tracts of land. He established the homestead in Chatham, where Mr. John Budd now resides, and represents the *fifth generation* which have occupied one house. John Budd arrived at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1678. Our interest in him, however, is in the fact that he was progenitor of a long line of physicians who have been eminent in every generation. In this respect, the Budd family are pre-eminent in our record.

BERNARD BUDD

appears the first on the roll of fourteen who formed the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. The house is still standing in Springfield in which he amputated the leg of a British officer, wounded in the "battle of Springfield." The house was saved for the protection of this officer when the village was burned. We know little more of Dr. Budd than that he was one of the most accomplished surgeons of his day.

JOHN C. BUDD

succeeded his father, in what relation of time we are not informed. He was born at Morristown, N. J., May 26th, 1762. He died January 12th, 1845, at the age of 82. He was a student of Dr. John Condit, of Orange. He was a man of medium height, stout,

had a large head, and was inclined to be bald. He was perfectly erect at 83 years of age. He had a pleasing, cheerful face, and laughed easily. He was careless in dress and in his business habits. He naturally preferred fun to business, still he was a good practitioner. His humane disposition rendered him a faithful physician, and his fine abilities and power of observation a skillful one. He was very fertile in resources, as was evidenced by the following characteristic incident :

He had the reputation in those far-off witch-burning times of being able to raise the devil. It is said he had something to do with the "Morristown Ghost"—but not discreditably, which created so much excitement, in 1778, and some years after.

A man came to his house one evening and told him that he had understood that he could raise the devil, and that he desired to see him. The Doctor generally had a benevolent motive in his jokes. He knew that this man beat his wife and abused his family. He determined immediately on giving him a lesson. He told his black man, who was in the habit of personating the devil by means of a cow's hide and horns and hoofs, and a clanking chain, to prepare himself. When he thought him ready, he told his neighbor to walk three times around the barn, repeating, "If there is any devil, let him come forth!" This phrase was common in that superstitious age, when the devil was to be defied. The third time he heard the clanking chain, and also heard upon a huge flat rock the noise of hoofs. Directly he saw the horns, when he became pale with terror. The pretended devil said, "What do you want?" He was too much alarmed to reply, when the horns and hoofs rejoined, "I will let you up this time; but if you ever strike your wife again, I will appear without calling!" He sobbed out a promise of good behavior, and sinking down with affright, was assisted by the Doctor into the house. He would not leave the house until the next day, when he departed, protesting that he would never call out the devil again, and he became afterwards, it is said, a model husband.

On one occasion, the Doctor was frightened by his own devil. He had been up to the "Short Hills" to visit some patients, and was returning home at midnight, when he saw a light at Mrs. Day's tavern, in Chatham, immediately this side of the Passaic river. Stopping in he learned that a large card party persisted in continuing the game, while Mrs. Day and her son John wished to "shut up." He went in and expostulated with the surly gamblers. They only responded that he afforded an example of "Satan reproving sin." He told them that if they did not break up, he should not wonder if the devil appeared to them. After several attempts to dislodge them, he determined on a mode of procedure. On the floor, asleep, in the bar-room, he found several chimney sweep boys on their way home from New York, to spend the Sabbath. He selected one of the smallest, and accoutered him with a fresh cow's hide which hung over a beam in the barn—they had happened to kill that very day. Attached to the hide were the horns and hoofs of the animal. To his body he affixed some trace chains. Having sent John Day into the room to put a pail of water on the fire, with the declaration that if they did not go home they should have no fire, the boy was sent up one of the ample fire-places, directed to display his horns and hoofs and chains from the junction of the chimney down into the room of the card players. The Doctor was so intent upon the game, that the appearance of the little representative devil with his hoofs, horns and chains tumbling down in the ashes, (for the flue was too hot for him to carry out the Doctor's plans,) frightened the Doctor as well as the card party. They dropped the cards, and by means of the doors and windows escaped from the room, except two, who were too frightened to run. The Doctor recovered from his alarm, and put his devil out of sight, cleared the house, and gave the boy the dollar he had promised him.

The minister of Chatham prepared a sermon upon the appearance of the devil to the Sabbath breakers. Dr. Budd prevented its delivery. The event caused much excitement, and a religious interest grew out of it, and many were added to the church.

We were told by the late Dr. Berne Budd, of New York, the son of Dr. John C. Budd, of one occasion when "Greek met Greek." Dr. Budd said that one summer's day he was standing with his father in his yard, when Dr. Morse drove up to the fence in his sulky, and called out in a loud tone of voice, "Budd, whose wheat field is that back of the other road?" My father replied (as Morse expected) "That's mine." "Well," said Dr. M., "you might as well drive those cows out." Well, the men and dogs were assembled, the field visited, but, of course, no cows were there. In a joke Dr. Budd did not allow himself to be outdone; so, says our relator, when Dr. Morse came back he found my father seated on a rock in the garden, with a white handkerchief tied conspicuously about his jaws, and feigning the most severe distress. Dr. M. called out from the road, "What is the matter?" My father beckoned him over; on reaching him he sent him back for his turnkey, which was inside his sulky box. He made him tie his bandanna handkerchief about it, and after detaining him with pretended dread of the pain for about half an hour, he opened his mouth, when no teeth were there! My father had been toothless for years. Dr. M. demanded impatiently, "Where have your teeth all gone?" Dr. B. instantly replied, "*Gone to drive those cows out of the wheat field!*"

Dr. Budd had two famous prescriptions; one he called his *Tincture Botanæ*, the other his *Diabolical Pills*. "The first," he said, "I give when I do not know what else to do, for it is *emmenagogue, sedative, cathartic, tonic and expectorant, and cannot fail to hit somewhere.*"

BERNE BUDD

once practiced medicine in Newark with his father, Dr. John C. Budd. They lived at the stone house at the corner of High and Orange streets. He was well known to your historian. He was a stout man, of vigorous intellect, of studious habits, and kept up with the progress of medical literature even to advanced age. He

died within a few years, aged about 65, at his house in Eighteenth street, New York. He leaves behind him two sons, who inherit all the excellencies of the antecedent medical generations, and who have already become eminent physicians.

CHARLES BUDD,

of New York, is the eminent Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical Department of the New York University.

BERNE BUDD,

in his own speciality, that of Chemistry, is, perhaps, not less known.

In ante-Revolutionary times, probably considerably after Dr. Burnet, although perhaps cotemporaneous in his later years, and antecedent to Dr. Williams, of whom we shall learn directly, we place the Doctors Halsted. They were settled, the one in Elizabeth, and the other in Connecticut Farms. They bridge over a period extending down to the ken of the present generation.

ROBERT HALSTED

was the elder. He was born September 13, 1746, and died aged about seventy years. He was serious, and, by some, is spoken of as stern. He was by all respected. He was a leading man in his day.

He was a patriot. This generally means nothing. It is a word used to finish a sentence, or to apply to a man of whom there is little to say. In that day it meant something. It meant contumely, reproach, suffering, imprisonment, *death*. Dr. H. was a man of settled, definite opinions—would God there were more such men in these days. Of course, in Revolutionary times, he became a marked man.

“ There’s a warfare, where none but the morally brave
Stand nobly and firmly their country to save.”

A notorious tory of 1776 informed against him, and he was lodged in the “ Old Sugar House” in Liberty street, in New

York. Like Doctors of every period, he was too loyal to take a doubtful position. We record with pride, that among those whose life work it has been our duty to estimate and record, but one exception has been discovered. Dr. H. never forgave the traitorous neighbor who accomplished his imprisonment, and no man ever had more occasion to be permanently offended. It is a blessed fact, however, that the enmities of one generation seldom are perpetuated in the next.

While our army lay at "New Point," about one mile east of the present "Old Ferry Landing" at Elizabethport, news came that the Hessians had effected a landing about one mile above. Col. Aaron Ogden, an ancestor of ours, notwithstanding the intense darkness of the night, determined upon a "reconnoissance." He mounted his favorite young, black, blood mare, and proceeded onwards. He discovered by the "bayonets' gleam" that he was "among the Hessians." He instantly wheeled his mare and escaped. While in the act, he received a bayonet in his side, to avoid which he had thrown himself over, quite on the side of the animal, in Indian style. The night was too dark to see the direction of his escape, or he would probably have shared the fate of our lamented Kearney.

On reaching camp Dr. Halsted was called. He could not determine how far the instrument had penetrated the body. He frankly told him so, and assured him that his life depended upon absolute quiet. The Colonel recovered. It is remarkable how precisely this incident is like that which caused the death of Gen. Kearney. The reconnoissance alone—his discovering himself in the midst of the enemy—his wheeling his black, blood horse for an escape. To this point the parallel is perfect—but for that fatal bullet it would have been complete.

CALEB HALSTED

was a younger brother. He was born in Elizabeth, September 15, 1752, and died August 18, 1827, at the age of seventy-five years.

Like his brother, he was an eminent physician. He was a man of medium size, of cheerful temper, and of large benevolence. He had a round, pleasant face, was accessible and genial, and made many personal friends.

July 15, 1825, while confined to his house by illness, he received a visit from and entertained General Lafayette. He was traveling from Morristown under the conduct of the late General Andruss, the father-in-law of the late Dr. Jabez G. Goble.

During the French revolution many of the nobility came to this country, and settled in and about Elizabeth. Most of these families were under the professional care of Dr. C. Halsted, notwithstanding he lived at Connecticut Farms, and at some distance from Elizabethtown.

WILLIAM HALSTED

was the nephew of Doctors Robert and Caleb, and uncle of our venerable ex-Chancellor Halsted. He practiced medicine for some time in Newark. In his earlier years he was a very promising man, and is said to have been the most talented of the family, but a fall from his horse, injured him to such a degree that he was trephined, and ever after he was subject to attacks of derangement. He died at about forty years of age.

Dr. THADDEUS HALSTED (who lived one year recently in Orange,) of New York city, is a grandson of the late Dr. Robert Halsted. He is a distinguished physician. He is one of the Consulting Surgeons at the New York City Hospital. He is an alumnus of Princeton College.

Thus the ancestral medical fame of the family is perpetuated.

MATTHEW C. LYON.

During the latter part of the last century and the early part of the present, Dr. Matthew C. Lyon practiced medicine in Newark. He lived in Broad street, the second door above Court street. He had a partner, a Dr. Halsted, who afterwards moved to New York. Dr. Lyon was born March 4, 1766, and he died October 8, 1816.

His son, Dr. JAMES L. LYON, became a very respectable practitioner of medicine. He settled in Hudson street, in New York, where he died December 24, 1858. He was born in Newark, September 13, 1808.

His son, Dr. SAMUEL KUYPERS LYON, is a young physician in New York, of much promise. He has succeeded to the practice of his grandfather, Dr. Kuypers, whose failing health has led him to relinquish its active duties. Thus "one generation passeth away and another cometh."

GEORGE COE

came to Orange, from Westfield, New Jersey, in 1817. He was the grandson of Dr. Elmer, the elder, and a business partner of Dr. William Pierson, Sr., in 1840.

We regret that, with regard to some physicians, we have no more data. We have diligently sought for it in vain. We hope that this allusion may lead to a more full history of those gentlemen who filled a large place in their time.

Soon after the Revolutionary war, we find

JOHN DARCY.

He was the son of a highly respectable Morris county farmer, Patrick Darcy. The "Patrick" would indicate descent from the Emerald Isle, but some of the family write the name D'Arcy, indicating French extraction. Dr. Darcy was born October 11, 1760, and died February 13, 1822. He was the cotemporary and friend of Doctors Morse and Budd, and had considerable reputation as a surgeon. He joined the State Medical Society in 1807.

JOHN S. DARCY,

his son, succeeded to his practice. He was born at Hanover, Morris county, February 24, 1788, and died at Newark, October 22, 1863. He was a member of the State Medical Society in 1809. He has lived on beyond his cotemporaries, forming a link between

the past and the present generation. He removed to Newark in 1832, and, with the exception of a year spent in California, (where he went by the overland route for the sake of relief from professional labor,) he practiced medicine quite up to the last few days of his life. Although always a leading politician, and for thirty years the President of the New Jersey Railroad, besides being often a delegate to political conventions, he was indefatigably devoted to his practice, which was always large, and the duties of which he faithfully performed.

It affords peculiar pleasure to your historian to record the virtues of his life-long friend. He officiated at the point of time, as he is informed, upon a June day, in 1814, which ushered him into life, in Hanover, N. J.

But he was everybody's friend. He was a kind friend, a genial companion, generous, sympathizing, true. None ever died in this community leaving more really attached friends. He never seemed old, although he died at the age of seventy-five.

In practice he was anxious to lose no business, although careless in his collections. He had an inimitable tact, a "*bonne homme*," and a way of making pleasing quotable assuring remarks, which would have secured success to any medical practitioner. He was a large, stout, well proportioned man, in whose countenance tenderness of heart and good sense were manifest.

His son, Henry G. Darcy, studied his father's profession, but afterwards associated with his brother-in-law in mercantile pursuits.

Doctors Dodd, Chetwood and Munn belong to the intermediate of our historical period. One of them lived just outside the boundaries, but practiced in Essex County.

JOSEPH SMITH DODD,

son of General John Dodd, was born January 10, 1791, in what is now the township of Bloomfield; graduated at Princeton College in 1813; commenced the practice of medicine in his native place

in 1816, where, after thirty years of nearly uninterrupted labor in his profession, he died, September 5, 1847.

He was a cotemporary of Doctors John C. Budd, Isaac Pierson, John Ward, Uzal Johnson, and Abraham Clark. In 1842 he was elected to the Council (afterwards called the Senate) of New Jersey, to which office, after serving one term, he was re-elected under the new Constitution of the State. He took, while in the Senate, an active and leading part in originating and establishing the State Lunatic Asylum. He was the Chairman of the Committee having charge of that subject, and his exertions greatly contributed to the successful inauguration of that institution. About this time he had become associated with Dr. Joseph A. Davis, who is now an eminent physician in Bloomfield, as a partner, and, with the gradual failure of his health, began to retire from active practice, which, for several months prior to his death, he entirely gave up. He died of pulmonary disease, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His father died on the same day of the same month just twenty-one years before. It is a somewhat curious fact that the occurrence of his own death on *that day* had been anticipated and spoken of by him to his family and friends as probable and expected, several months before it occurred.

He had a large practice, embracing the principal part of Bloomfield township, and extending into the townships of Livingston and Caldwell. His unremitting devotion to it impaired, at a comparatively early age, the vigor of his constitution—never very robust—and contributed to bring on the disease of which he died. His nature was sympathetic and unselfish. His patients engaged his thoughts and attention in a manner that made these qualities of his character manifest to all who knew him. His habits of mind were calm, thoughtful and judicious. He was decidedly of a reflective cast, and evinced this in the careful and considerate treatment of his patients, as well as in the ordinary intercourse of life. He pursued, to a great degree, the expectant plan, and did not like the '*heroic*' treatment. The soundness of his judgment was perhaps

the conspicuous feature of his character. It is a remarkable fact that, *in a practice of thirty years, he never lost a patient in labor.*

Dr. Dodd was a man of scholarly tastes. He retained through life the love which, in his youth, he had for general studies, especially the mathematical and classical. In the former he was quite a proficient, and indulged his fondness for them to the last. The singular purity and kindness of his disposition endeared him to all his acquaintances, and especially to the young, in whose society, studies and pursuits, he was ever inclined to share. Though of grave and dignified appearance, he had a rich vein of pleasantry in his composition, and was eminently agreeable in conversation and social life.

In person he was tall and thin. He was an inch and a-half under six feet in height, and in his later years inclined to stoop. His features were prominent, his complexion dark, and his eyes large and black.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; a devout and thorough student of the Scriptures, with which, and the psalms and hymns of Watts, his memory was largely stored.

He met death with an undisturbed Christian hope, and left behind him the influence and fruits of a pure, laborious and useful life.

Dr. Dodd was the father of Amzi Dodd, Esq., of this city.

JOHN CHETWOOD

practiced in Elizabeth at about the same period that Dr. John Darcy practiced at Hanover. The New Jersey Historical Collections furnish this legend: "He fell a victim to that untiring benevolence which, for more than forty years, had marked his professional course. The meridian sun found him administering to the suffering; the next morning's beams fell upon his grave. 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'" The circumstances of his death were much like those of Dr. Calhoun.

Dr. George Chetwood furnishes the following additional partic-

ulars : “ My father died of cholera in August of 1832, aged sixty-four years. He died a martyr to his profession, having great fear of that disease, (which at that time was new to us all,) and believing that he would become a victim, yet he did not hesitate to go both night and day, and was most attentive and devoted to every case to which he was called. On the morning of the day of his death, he told several persons that he had at that time upon him the premonitory diarrhœa. Notwithstanding, he continued to visit his patients until 11 o’clock A. M., when, unable to make any further effort in their behalf, he returned to his home, and died the same night at 8 o’clock ; exhibiting, in my view, by this course, as much deliberate and heroic courage as any officer or soldier could manifest upon the battle field.

“ He had a remarkably kind and genial disposition, was always pleasant in the presence of his patients, and his death caused many a heart to ache, particularly among the poorer classes of society, for, under all circumstances, he never refused to answer professionally or otherwise their repeated calls.”

Thus is illustrated the heroism of the true physician—

“ Whose special function ’tis to give relief
In the dark hours of suffering and of grief ;
Between the living and the dead, to stand
Where fall the shafts of death on either hand ;
Without one thought of flight, to still maintain
Perpetual battle with the Powers of Pain.”*

JEPHTHA B. MUNN,

of Chatham, Morris county, was born December 29, 1780. He always practiced medicine on the borders of our county, and was a cotemporary with Doctors Morse, Budd and Darcy. He was President of the State Society in 1828. One of his sons, Dr. John Munn, succeeds him. He has another son in the profession, Dr. Isaac Munn, of Brooklyn.

*NOTE.—“ Microcosm,” a poem read by Dr. A. Coles, President of the New Jersey State Medical Society, at the recent Centennial Anniversary.

In 1838 he wrote a communication to our Society, entitled "Recollections of Dr. David Martin," which would be of great value now if it could be recovered, and probably furnish us about all that we can learn at this time of this once eminent and excellent physician.

DR. STEELE.

The earliest Belleville physician of whom we are able to learn, was Dr. Steele, an Englishman. We find him there in 1812, enjoying the confidence of the whole community. He was abrupt in his manners, and kind in his nature. He was regarded as an excellent physician. His son,

THOMAS STEELE,

practiced medicine for a time with his father, and afterwards removed to Newark. He was the predecessor of Dr. John Ward, and continued some time after the latter commenced practice in Newark. He is also spoken of as a good practitioner.

DR. LYON,

(not Matthew,) practiced for a while in Newark, and

DR. LINDSLEY,

who married his widow, succeeded him in business.

STEPHEN B. COOK

was born November 22, 1790, in Troy, New Jersey; was married April 11, 1832, and died in Hanover, New Jersey, January 7, 1843. He was an associate of Dr. J. S. Darcy, and on the removal of the latter to Newark, he succeeded to his practice, (in connection with Dr. Kitchell) which extended to most of the adjacent country around Hanover. He was tall, with black eyes and hair; was quiet and reserved in manner, and was regarded as an excellent physician.

DR. SQUIER,

of Caldwell, was his cotemporary. He preceded Dr. Orton.

STEPHEN GROVER.

We should have said before that this ground was first occupied by Rev. Stephen Grover, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Caldwell, and grandfather of Lewis C. Grover, Esq. Like Rev. Doctors Pierson, Dickinson and Darby, he ministered to both the bodies and souls of men. He was cotemporaneous with Doctors John C. Budd, John Darcy, and Henry Darby.

In view of this record of our medical ancestors, it is manifest that men, like wine, need to be put away a while in vaults. The good improve, their faults are forgotten, and their excellencies are manifest. Those unworthy of record receive no benefit from the lapse of time. We conclude the history of the antecedent period and proceed onwards.

A GLANCE OUTSIDE.

In order to a fuller understanding of the surroundings of our little band of scientific ancestors, let us take a glance outside of their geographical boundaries. There were in New York, bright progressive medical men, as, for example, Doctors Post, Hosack, Francis, and Mitchell, of whom John Randolph said, while they were together in Congress, "I never saw a man who knew so little of what men ought to learn, and knew so much about matters of what none had occasion to know." The absence of steam in that day placed New York, practically, at a greater distance from us than at the present day.

In facetiousness and wit, Dr. John C. Budd, of the adjoining county of Morris, and Dr. Isaac Morse, of Elizabethtown, were scarcely inferior to Chapman, of Philadelphia, or Mitchell, of New York.

At this time it would seem, from an item in a New York paper, that no Surgeon in Newark was regarded competent to perform the operation of lithotomy, and that its performance by a Dr. Johnson, of New York, was regarded worthy of laudation by the newspapers of that city.

FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTY.
OF ESSEX.

This brings us to the period of the inauguration of the "District Medical Society for the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey." The following is the legend :

Tuesday, June 4th, 1816, agreeable to the appointment of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, under a late act of incorporation, John D. Williams, Joseph Quimby and Samuel Manning, three of the physicians and surgeons named for that purpose, met at the house of Moses Roff, Inn Keeper, in the town of Newark, and formed themselves into a Society, under the name of the "District Medical Society for the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey," of which John D. Williams was chosen President, and Joseph Quimby Secretary. At the first meeting, Dr. Uzal Johnson was appointed Vice President, and Dr. Samuel Hays Treasurer. Drs. James Lee, Abraham Clark and John Ward were appointed a Committee to frame By-Laws and Regulations, and to report at the next regular meeting. Drs. Samuel Manning, Samuel Hays, Abraham Clark, John Ward and Daniel Babbitt were appointed Examiners for one year, and were directed to give public notice of the organization of the Society, of their appointment as Examiners, and of the time and place of the next meeting of the Society. The Society then adjourned, again to meet in July.

The following eleven names appear in the original organization :

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,	JAMES QUIMBY,
SAMUEL MANNING,	JAMES LEE,
JOHN WARD,	ELEAZER D. WARD,
UZAL JOHNSON,	ABRAHAM CLARK,
SAMUEL L. WARD,	DANIEL BABBITT,
SAMUEL HAYS.	

The names of William Johnson and David Martin appear at the second meeting, (July, 1816,) one month after the preliminary meeting.

OUR GOLDEN WEDDING.

One and two-thirds of a generation have now passed away. We come to the Golden Wedding period of our history. As upon these interesting occasions, we meet sometimes one or two, it may be, who mingled with the crowd, who assembled to salute the youthful bride, and now return with furrowed cheeks and silvered locks to renew again those congratulations, and recall for an hour the scenes of a far distant period, since when a panorama of events have passed before their vision, so have we with us two witnesses of the event which to-day we celebrate.

Dr. Eleazer D. Ward, of Bloomfield, still lives. We regret to learn that he is feeble and decrepid. He has completed his four score years, which have accumulated upon him and weigh him down. Ere long he must follow his predecessors.

Samuel L. Ward has passed his three score years and ten, but is still at his post of active usefulness. May he live to a ripe old age, and continue to furnish a representation of the founders of our Society, which to-day has reached its fiftieth anniversary.

A LOOK AROUND BEFORE STARTING.

Let us pause before entering upon our review of the doings of the Society, and consider the circumstances and surroundings of the little group of eleven—increased one month later to thirteen—who, in obedience to the mandate of the State Society, met at Roff's tavern, (which was a stone building near the present City Hall, and was the great trysting place for the entire community) on that morning in the summer of 1816.

At this time there were few organized medical schools. The study of medicine consisted of a few months with "Bell's Anatomy," and "Thomas' Practice," and a few more of "riding around with the Doctor." There was a lack of definiteness of aim in the teachings and practice of the profession. Most of those who attained eminence seem to have accomplished it rather by the force

of natural genius than by scholarly attainments. There were very few books to read, and very little to stimulate inquiry. Essex County at this time included Passaic and Union, still it did not probably contain more than one-tenth the number of inhabitants which are found in Newark to-day. Newark, itself, contained less than five thousand inhabitants.

A HISTORIC PERIOD.

The Society, which was inaugurated on that fine June morning—what an auspicious season to found a new institution—in that stone tavern in Broad street, in Newark, in 1816, has never failed to meet punctually. Its motto has ever been “Excelsior.” It has contributed much to the advancement of medical science throughout the State, as well as our own community. No other County Society in the State has maintained its vigor so uninterruptedly. It has ever presented a contrast with the most favored counties in the States which adjoin us on every side. The gentlemen who constituted the germ of our Society were earnest, faithful practitioners of medicine, as is proved by their punctual attendance and valuable papers. We observe, with regard to certain names, that they never fail to appear in the proceedings of *every meeting*.

The Society was inaugurated just after our last war with England, and which completed the establishment of our National Independence. We had scarcely recovered from the Revolutionary struggle—that long, dismal period of alternate hopes, and fears, and despondency. We who have just passed through the trial by fire for the perpetuation of these very principles which were then just established, know how to appreciate that crisis. That had been no time for scientific progress; nor was the antecedent period of Colonial dependence more favorable to free inquiry and scientific prosperity. Thus our Society was formed at just about the most desirable historic period. That among *our eleven* there should have been one “Judas,” should cause some

mitigation of our natural astonishment that during our recent struggle for national life, there should have been found any who refused to sustain the country in the hour of its extremity. As at the first meeting of this Society, its members congratulated each other upon a Nation finally emancipated from foreign domination, so may we upon this, its fiftieth anniversary, thank God for the wonderful Providence which has worked out for us the miracle of Universal Emancipation.

OUR ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

Having taken a glance outside, we will return to the low ceiling parlor of Roff's tavern, on the occasion of the second meeting, one month after the organization. The Rules and Regulations adopted at that meeting are most excellent, and really afforded all the Constitution which we need to-day.

The formation of the Constitution and By-Laws—the history of their modification—with the “early transactions” and the “later acts”—will all be found in the paper as published in the “Transactions of the New Jersey State Medical Society.” They are omitted here because they are of no public interest.

Forty-eight papers have been read before the Society by Doctors Abraham Clark, John D. Williams, Isaac Pierson, Daniel Babbitt, William Pierson, Charles Davis, John Ward, Samuel Hayes, Samuel L. Ward, Abraham Canfield, George R. Chetwood, Lewis A. Hall, S. E. Arms, Jephtha B. Munn, Cora Osborn, A. N. Reeves, S. H. Pennington, Abraham Coles, Whitfield Nichols, J. A. Corwin, J. G. Goble, S. Congar, L. A. Smith, J. Q. Stearns, A. N. Dougherty, J. Henry Clark, John F. Ward, — Kent, C. Eyrich, E. D. G. Smith, L. G. Thomas, I. A. Nichols, William Pierson, Jr., Stephén Wickes, L. A. Oakley, J. A. Cross.

Abraham Clark was Secretary from 1817 to 1824; S. H. Pennington and Stephen Congar for the next four years; William T. Mercer for the next *nineteen years*, until 1859. Since then the pen

has passed from A. W. Woodhull to H. H. Tichenor; from him to B. L. Dodd, and then to Edgar Holden, the present Secretary.

OUR HOSPITALS.

Before entering upon the next subject, let us pause to record important changes and improvements. The population of our county has greatly increased. Newark contains one hundred thousand inhabitants. A long-needed requirement seems about to be supplied. We have hitherto had no hospital accommodations. We have a prospect of abundance.

We have in Newark "The New Jersey Soldiers' Home," Col. Dougherty, Commandant and Surgeon. The general plan of this most excellent and well-managed institution is the same as that of the "Hotel des Invalides" of Paris, or the "Greenwich Hospital" in London. The soldier can find here temporary relief or a permanent home.

"St. Barnabas House," under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and the "Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy," under Roman Catholic control, are well begun. We have as yet no general hospital. Ten years ago a "Board of Directors" were appointed, with the view of establishing a Newark City Hospital. The German Hospital Fund has now become considerable. It is now proposed to combine both efforts. Newark needs an institution for the *whole people*. It is expected that Elizabeth will move in this matter soon, and Orange refuses to be outdone in anything—so that the sick of the District will be fully cared for.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In 1835 the "Newark Medical Association" was formed. A fee table was adopted. The fee for an ordinary visit before was a quarter of a dollar, and everything in proportion.

In 1857 the Association was revived, and a new and much more extended table, with greatly increased rates, was adopted. Your

historian, as Committee for that purpose, prepared this table, and also the fee table of the State Society, adopted the next year, also by appointment of that Society. This table has since been somewhat modified.

The "Newark Medical Association" still continues its organization. The "Essex Medical Union" was formed in 1859. It has now entered its ninth year. The meetings are held monthly at the houses of the members, and at the close of each meeting an entertainment is provided, after partaking of which the Union adjourns. As is the case with the other Association, the evening is devoted to the hearing of essays of "interesting cases," the presentation of pathological specimens, and free discussions upon any medical subject which may be presented.

OUR NECROLOGY.

It is only since the Annual Meeting, which was held at Montclair March 6, 1826, that we find in the minutes any record of deceased members.

At that meeting Dr. Jabez G. Goble presented the following resolution, which was passed :

"That it be made the duty of the Secretary to publish, by order of the Society, a respectful obituary notice of every deceased member, and direct the usual badge of mourning to be worn by the members for thirty days."

Although afterwards the resolution was somewhat modified, since that period the death of no member has failed to be recorded.

In order to bring up our necrology to this starting place, your historian has been forced to rely to some degree upon facts obtained from unreliable and indefinite sources, collected with much difficulty and no little labor.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS

was born November 5, 1765, and died January 5, 1826. He af-

fords an important connecting link between the Halsteds and Burnet, and Barnet of the ante-Revolutionary period. He studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Babbitt, in the office of Dr. John Condit of Orange. He early settled at Connecticut Farms. He must have been there during the latter years of Dr. Caleb Halsted, or have immediately succeeded him. He was a magistrate under appointment of the elder Governor Pennington, whose sister he married.

He was our first President. A special meeting was called at South Orange, January 7, 1826, when our resolution paid "a tribute of respect to a senior and much respected member."

He was buried in the old Orange burying-ground. No stone marks his last resting place. One of our members, in view of this fact, offers five dollars towards a fund to be raised for the purpose of performing a duty probably neglected in consequence of inadvertence on the part of his friends.

UZAL JOHNSON

was a short, red faced, well fed man. He had a stiff knee, and drove a low, small wheeled carriage, made especially to suit his infirmity, upon the panels of which was emblazoned the motto—" *Nonnunquam paratus.*"

He was appointed to the Provisional Congress in 1775. *He refused the appointment but entered the British service.* He was among the English pensioners either till his death, or till the war of 1812. At that time certain if not all English pensioners were obligated to remove into Canada or to forfeit their pension. It is said that Dr. Johnson contracted to call every day upon the family of the late Col. Samuel Ogden, (whose house was torn away a few years ago in order to straighten Broad street above the Stone Bridge) to learn whether any of the family were ill, for which service he received an annual stipend.

He was born April 17, 1751, and died May 22, 1827, at the age of seventy-six. He was abrupt in his manners and address. He was more a man of humor than of wit. He was a very agreeable

companion. He belonged to the class in which were found Doctors Budd, Morse, John Darcy, and others of that period. He lived in Broad street, near Commerce street, on the spot where was formerly the residence of the late Dr. L. A. Smith. The old house now stands in Commerce street, opposite the market.

ABRAHAM CLARK.

We next come to our kinsman. His father was Abraham Clark, the New Jersey signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was the only son of Thomas Clark. The father of your historian, to whom he was related—the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark—when a boy, narrated to us the manner of the death of Abraham Clark. He was superintending the erection of a bridge in his meadow, in the autumn of 1794, when he felt the effects of a *coup de soleil*. He was aware of his danger, said that he should not live, stepped into his chaise, and drove home, accompanied by the narrator, who remained with him till he died, about two hours afterwards. He was a feeble boy, but intellectually strong. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1794. Dr. Abraham Clark was old enough to remember vividly the frequent shifts of his family, during the war, to avoid the enemy, and the abandonment of their homestead. Two of his older brothers were in the Revolutionary service. Both were prisoners of war—one in the “New York Sugar House,” and the other in the “Jersey Prison Ship.” He first practiced medicine in Elizabeth, afterwards, a short time in New York, from whence he removed to Newark. He was born in Rahway, N. J., in October, 1767. He studied medicine with Dr. John Griffiths, afterwards his father-in-law. He graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, under Professors Shippen, Wistar and Rush. He was one of the original eleven which formed the “District Medical Society of the County of Essex.”

Dr. Clark was a good physician, and was, moreover, familiar with general literature and fond of scientific inquiry. He acquired much general information, had considerable conversational power,

and was an instructive and amusing companion. He was polite, cordial, sincere and benevolent, and made many friends. In his business, he was industrious, ingenious and attentive. He made a specialty of chemistry and pharmacy. He was a man of medium height, slender, of nervous manner, scrupulously neat in his attire, and always gentlemanly in his manners. He wore invariably a light-colored cloth frock coat, (in that day dress coats were invariably worn) and a ruffled shirt. Many will remember him by this pen portrait if it is added that, in his latter days in Newark, he was invariably followed by a small black and white spaniel. He practiced medicine in Newark until 1830, when he retired from business, and removed to Kinderhook, where, at the home of his daughter and only child—the widow of the late Dr. Beekman—at Kinderhook, he quietly rested from his labors till July, 1854, when he passed from earth. He was one of the Secretaries of the State Medical Society in 1824.

His former residence in Newark still stands upon the southwest corner of the Canal and Broad street. It is converted into offices and stores. The canal originally passed directly through the Doctor's garden. In common with many Newarkers of that day, he believed that the success of the canal enterprise would greatly benefit the city. It is even said that he gave the right of way.

There are few in these days who would not contribute for the purpose of ridding the city of this unmitigated nuisance. "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*"

We do not learn that there were any direct medical descendants from Dr. Abraham Clark. In an indirect line, there are several, besides your historian. Our cousins, Dr. Ephraim Clark, and his son, Dr. James Guion Clark, both of Staten Island, are descendants by a collateral branch.

SAMUEL HAYES

was born in Newark, in 1776. He died July 30, 1839. He graduated at Princeton in the class of 1776. He was a stu

dent of Dr. John B. Rodgers, father of the late Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, from 1795 to 1799, when he was appointed "apothecary of the New York Hospital." Doctors John R. B. Rodgers, Wright Post, Richard A. Kissam and Valentine Seamen testify to his diligence, assiduity and competence to practice medicine, as well as his "integrity, uprightness and virtue," in November, 1799. He engaged in the drug business as one of the firm of Kurze & Hayes a few months, from June to August, 1803. He sailed to India as surgeon of the ship "Swan," in 1800. In 1804, we find him associated with Dr. Cyrus Pierson in the practice of medicine in Newark, till the death of Dr. Pierson, October 7th, 1806, in the 48th year of his age. Within a few years of his death, he removed from his house, where is now the Mechanics' Bank, to the old homestead near the present residence of Cornelius Walsh, Esq., then remote from the town, where he passed the remnant of his days.

His son, Dr. James Hayes, graduated at Princeton in the class of 1840, and took his medical degree in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1844. Dr. Samuel Hayes was a man of excessive modesty, of acknowledged skill in the management of fevers. He was tall, somewhat bent, and had a small head. He was a scholarly man, very faithful to the interests of his patients. He was excessively sensitive and unwilling to present a professional bill, although he never received over *twenty-five cents* a visit. He ever maintained a high Christian character, and was universally esteemed.

JOHN WARD

was born April 26th, 1774. He studied medicine with Dr. Condit, of Orange. His first wife was Dr. Condit's daughter. He removed from Orange to Bloomfield, and afterwards to Newark. In 1830, his office was at the corner of New and Broad streets. Afterwards he removed to Orange street, and lived under the overshadowing willows which still stand, affording a characteristic feature of the eastern point of the little park. At a later period, he built the house

adjoining the present residence of Hon. Marcus L. Ward, on the north, where he remained till his death. He was a man of medium stature. He had a slight stoop apparently at the neck. Had great powers of endurance; was eminent as an obstetrician, although he never attended but one hundred and fifty cases per annum. The physician who would be first named in Newark, in this specialty, is said to have attended double that number in a single year. None will deny that he attended thrice as many as a man ought to attend in any year, at any period of his life. He was very kind and pleasant in his manners, attentive to his business, and universally esteemed. Dr. John F. Ward is said to resemble him in appearance. He died June 24, 1836, aged 62 years. He was an eminently religious man. He was a cotemporary of Dr. Hayes. Dr. J. B. Jackson, his brother-in-law, succeeded him in business. He was the ancestor of the following well-known medical gentlemen:

Eleazer Ward, brother; John F. Ward, nephew; Edward Ward, nephew; William S. Ward, nephew; George Ward, nephew; Augustine Ward, nephew; I. Monroe Ward, nephew; and J. B. Ward, grand-nephew.

Dr. Samuel L. Ward, of Belleville, belongs to a collateral branch.

SAMUEL MANNING, WILLIAM JOHNSON, JOSEPH QUIMBY, of Westfield, and DAVID MARTIN, of Springfield, were worthy, able and excellent men, but your historian is unable to obtain any facts in relation to them. With regard to the latter, there is somewhere a paper, entitled, "Recollections of David Martin, by Jephtha B. Munn." If it is found, or facts are obtained with regard to the others named, your historian takes the liberty of inviting the reader who can furnish such facts, to communicate with any officer of the Society.

Dr. ELLISON was a highly respectable practitioner of Paterson. Beyond this, your historian is not informed.

After the death of John D. Williams, twenty years passed without the loss of a single member.

The next to fall was

ABRAHAM CAMFIELD.

This was the first funeral in the experience of most of us. He was the son of Robert Camfield, the senior carriage builder of Newark. He was born in Newark, August 9th, 1797, and died August 24th, 1846. He was a tall man, (six feet two inches) of pleasing manners. Many will remember him with his everlasting satinet pants, white vest, frock coat, (others wore dress coats) white cravat, and grapevine cane. He was a student of Dr. John Ward, and studied his profession while confined to his bed with a "white swelling." He loved a practical joke, and told a good story. A special meeting was called at the Park House, August 27th, 1847, and the Society passed the usual resolutions. The Society attended his funeral in a body, as by resolution. He was a good man, and is believed to have been a sincere Christian.

JAMES LEE

had a large practice in Newark, till he left the city in 1826. He removed to Baltimore, where he died. He built a house much in advance of the times, at the corner of Clinton and Broad streets, where is now the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. He was about fifty years of age when he left town. He is spoken of as ambitious and extravagant. He had for some years the finest house and drove the most elegant equipage. His professional carriage is said to have been very beautiful. His name appears often in the records of the Society.

JAMES NICHOLS

was born in Newark, January 30th, 1815. He died January 17th, 1849. It will be seen he died at the early age of 34. He was a class-mate of your historian, in the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, New York, and graduated in the class of 1839. He was studious, reticent, nervous, quick of apprehension, and while he could be, was diligent in his business. He lived long enough to gain to a high degree, the confidence of the people. He was President of the Society at the time of his death. He was the business partner of Doctors John S. Darcy and Whitfield Nichols. He was tall and spare and somewhat stooped. He had a very serious, long, pale, thin face, and while regarded as in health, had an invalid appearance. He married Cornelia, daughter of J. Baldwin, of Elizabeth, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who died in early youth.

WHITFIELD NICHOLS

survived his brother but two years. He died, as did James, of consumption. He went down to his grave more slowly. He was born in Newark, February 6th, 1807, and died December 9th, 1851, also young; he was but forty-four. He died at his residence in Park Place, next north of the Park House. As will be seen later, his partner, Dr. John S. Darcy, has also followed him, leaving his nephew, Dr. Isaac A. Nichols, the successor of the firm of Darcy and Nichols. Drs. Isaac A. Nichols and E. P. Nichols are nephews of Doctors Whitfield and James Nichols.

He graduated at Princeton College in 1825, having entered the junior year in the class with Shippen, Ramsay, Rush, Hosack, and other distinguished men among the dead.

He was a student of Dr. Samuel Hayes, and early gave evidence of high promise. He took his medical diploma in New York, at a medical institution called "The Medical Faculty of Geneva College," whose Professors were Hosack, Mott, Francis, Macnevin, Goodman, and subsequently Bushe. He immediately opened his office in Newark, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. John S. Darcy.

In 1836 he was obliged to relinquish his business and go to the West Indies. From even an earlier date to the close of his

life he struggled against the insidious disease which confined him to his chamber for five or six months before his decease. Dr. N. loved the profession. He was a ripe scholar, nor was he wanting in literary acquirements. On his accession to the Vice Presidency of the State Medical Society, an office which he held at the time of his death, he delivered an able address on the "Diseases Incident to Old Age," which was regarded as an able paper. He was a religious man. He was consistent in his walk and conversation. He was candid and sincere. He was broad in his judgments, and honorable and courteous in his intercourse with the profession and the public, and he had the rare but happy faculty of making everybody his friend without the sacrifice of principle or opinion.

Dr. N. was a stout man. He had black hair and black eyes. His manner was quiet and considerate, as were his judgments judicious and deliberate. He was a Director in one of our largest Banks, and his financial judgment was much regarded.

The State Medical Society as well as ours passed appropriate resolutions, and we attended his funeral in a body. His first wife was Mary Taylor, the daughter of the late John Taylor, Esq. His second wife survives him. He left no children.

JESSE DELANO

was born in New York city, February 12, 1812. He died of congestion of the lungs at Millburn, New Jersey, August 8, 1851.

In our resolutions he is alluded to as "a highly respected member of our profession, who contributed to its reputation and usefulness."

He was a tall man and rather stout. He had black hair and large black bushy whiskers. He was reticent and retiring. In his circle of practice in Springfield he was universally esteemed; this is proved by the fact that after residing for a time in Newark and New York, he returned to Springfield, to labor on till death, at the earnest solicitation of his former patrons and friends.

JABEZ G. GOBLE

was the son of Luther Goble, who, with Robert Camfield and William Rankin, contributed mainly to lay the deep foundations of the manufacturing celebrity which Newark now enjoys. It is now the fifth in the Union in point of manufactures.

Dr. Goble was born in Newark, November 13, 1799. He died February 7, 1859. He was educated from early life for a professional career. He graduated at Hamilton College in the class of 1819. He was a student of Dr. Isaac Pierson, of Orange, and an office pupil of the late Dr. David Hosack, of New York. He took his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, when under the conduct of Hosack, Hammersley, Macnevin, Mitchell, Mott and Francis. He distinguished himself as a member of the "Medico Chirurgical Society" during his student course.

He was the "Resident Physician" of Newark for many years, which then combined the duties of "Health Physician," "District Physician," and "Jail Physician." He was President of the New Jersey State Medical Society in 1839.

He at length relinquished general practice, and devoted himself to the interests of the "Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York," with what remarkable success we all know. He had a happy faculty of pleasing. He managed to win favor for himself and still leave those with whom he conversed on better terms with themselves than before.

Dr. Goble was a man universally known. He was one of the institutions of Newark. He was tall, erect, scrupulously neat in his dress, punctual in his engagements, and gentlemanly in his manners. His *suaviter in modo* made him many friends. Many will remember his faultlessly-brushed hat and gold spectacles.

He was seldom abrupt, still always in haste, and his manner was singularly persuasive. When he died almost everybody felt that they had individually lost something. He could stand at the Post Office and shake hands with more people than almost any

other man in the city. Perhaps the two men most missed from Newark by the most people, were Dr. Jabez G. Goble and Rev. James Scott, D. D. It seemed as if they could not be spared.

Dr. Goble always took an interest in politics. He was a fluent, ready speaker. He was President of the Common Council, and served in the State Legislature.

In all works of Christian benevolence he took a very deep interest. He was conspicuous in the colonization cause, which owed its success in New Jersey greatly to his exertions. He was a Deacon in the Third Presbyterian Church in Newark.

He visited Europe in 1835. His correspondence, published in the papers while abroad, evinced considerable literary ability.

Dr. Goble died suddenly of inflammation of the bowels. His brother, John Goble, died some years ago of the same disease and much in the same manner. He was visited in his last illness by his early friend, Dr. John W. Francis, of New York, who has since followed him.

OSCAR J. AKERS

was the next of our number whom we were called to bury. He was a short, stout, good-natured, kind-hearted man. His neighbor and friend, Dr. William S. Ward, one of our members, was afflicted by the loss of three children in a single week, with diphtheria. Dr. Akers was indefatigable in his attention upon the family of his professional brother. One morning, in the midst of that week so fatal to the family of Dr. Ward, Dr. Akers felt that his throat was inflamed. Accustomed to an inflamed throat, he was not anxious, but looking into it he thought he saw the fatal eruptions. Asking another to examine, and report to him the result of such examination, he said, "*I shall not recover.*" All that his brethren could do was done to save him. He sunk rapidly, and we bore him to his grave. Dr. Akers will be long remembered on account of his admirable social qualities and sincerity. He was an honest, reliable man. He was the soul of honor, and his integrity none ever called in question.

December —, 1860, he married Mrs. Mary Cole. The profession generally were present at the wedding, and while we congratulated him upon so worthy an acquisition, we anticipated for him many years of wedded happiness. A few months rolled on, and in the same parlors we were congregated around his dead body. We were now called upon to console her whom we had so lately congratulated as a bride—she was again a widow.

Dr. Akers was born in Bloomfield in 1823. He died at his residence in New street, Newark, April 9, 1861, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

“Adelphos,” in the Daily Advertiser, writes of him: “Sleep well, beloved brother, whose life was laid down on the altar of duty. Earth can have no greener spot than the turf that covers thy true heart.”

At a meeting of the Society the following resolutions are the two first of the five adopted on that occasion:

—“That the many excellent qualities of the deceased, his geniality and kindness of heart, his sound judgment and ample information, especially upon topics connected with his profession, give us great and unusual reason to mourn his loss.

—“That this painful event adds another to the many instances often too little appreciated, in which physicians have sacrificed themselves on the altar of professional duty, and that this consideration may legitimately assuage the grief of his sorrowing friends.”

JOHN FRAME.

In the early years of Dr. Akers' practice he had a partner, Dr. John Frame. He was a very promising young man. He died very soon after he commenced business.

EDWARD A. PIERSON.

Our first martyr to a preserved nationality was born in Newark March 22, 1836. He was killed May 22, 1862. He was a lineal

descendant from Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, and is alluded to as one of the earliest practitioners of medicine of which your historian can gain any knowledge.

He studied medicine with Dr. John F. Ward, and graduated at the "College of Physicians and Surgeons" in New York, in the class of 1858. When the war began he at once entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He remained till the expiration of the "three months service." He performed its duties faithfully, and was honorably discharged. He soon after presented himself for examination, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy.

January 24, 1862, he was assigned to the frigate *St. Lawrence*. In the ever-memorable contest with the *Merrimac*, a shell entered his room and he narrowly escaped injury. He accompanied the vessel to Key West, and was one of the subjects of yellow fever. He narrowly escaped with his life, and came home in a very feeble condition.

After a short stay, Dr. P. was detached to the *Penobscot*, which was on the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. On the morning of the 22d of May, 1862, a rebel steamer was discovered trying to run the blockade, when the *Penobscot* went in pursuit. A shell from Fort Fisher entered his room and exploded. The Doctor was struck by a large splinter of wood, which fractured the occipital bone. He became immediately unconscious, and lived but two hours. He had laid out his instruments, and was fully prepared to meet his expected patients.

Dr. Pierson was a young man of rare personal beauty, of vivacious manners, of remarkable memory, of great good nature, and a consistent Christian. He was the life of our social medical circle, and will be long remembered.

He was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The Society attended his funeral, and resolved :

"That we express our sincere gratitude to that kind Providence

which has protected the many from our Society, who have gone out to share the privations and to mitigate the sufferings of the brave men who were fighting the battles of the Union; and moreover, that, in view of the kind spirit of our deceased brother, and of his ample preparation for advance in his profession, and the many evidences that he was fully occupying a position of honorable usefulness, we deplore his loss to his country as well as to ourselves."

JOHN C. ELMER

was born in Goshen, Orange county, New York, April 7, 1817. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1840. He settled in Mendham, New Jersey, in 1840. He removed to Springfield in 1852, where he continued until his death, which occurred October 17, 1863.

He had acquired a ripe experience, and was regarded as especially skilled in diagnosis. He was very faithful to his patients, and had a strong hold upon their affections. His mind was strong and discriminating, and he was patient in research. He was a very tall, stout man; his face bore ample evidence of kindness of heart and quiet thinking, common to many men of sympathetic temperaments. He was, however, a man of strong will and very decided opinions. He was a student of Dr. John B. Johnes, of Morristown, one of the most eminent men in our State in his day. He was an eminent Christian as well as a patriot.

WILLIAM MORTIMER BROWN,

the next who fell, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 8, 1816. He died April 4, 1864, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was one of our most faithful, active, conscientious members, always at his post, and ever punctual in every appointment. He was one of the Deacons of the Third Presbyterian Church, and was active in every good work. He was feeble for years before his decease. He had a very strong predisposition to disease of the lungs, which rendered it unsafe for him to expose himself at night.

The disease slowly but insidiously advanced till about all available lung was consumed. He sunk to his grave "calmly, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." His manners were quiet and retiring. He was a good physician, and enjoyed to a high degree the confidence of his fellow practitioners. He regarded with especial interest the *esprit du corps* of the profession, and was ever mindful of its honor and dignity. He was a man of medium size, slim, sallow, and bore for years evidence of consumptive tendencies.

Dr. S. H. Pennington published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, in 1865, an eloquent and elegant tribute to the memory of our common friend, which thus closes :

————— "Let them bewail their doom
Whose hopes still linger in this dark sojourn ;
But pious souls can look beyond the tomb,
And smile at fate, and wonder why they mourn."

LUTHER G. THOMAS

was one of our youngest members. He was born in Newark, January 27, 1830. His name has honorable place in the Army record, as will be seen by reference to the succeeding Adjutant General's official report.

He was the son of Frederic S. Thomas, Esq., and grandson of the late Luther Goble, Esq., one of our earliest and most prosperous manufacturers. He graduated at Princeton College in 1849. He was Secretary at the first Class Meeting, and made a valuable statistical report. He was a student of the late Dr. L. A. Smith, who wrote an obituary notice, published in the Transactions of the State Society for 1865.

He received his medical diploma at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1852. As a student he was industrious, as a physician attentive, skillful and kind.

In 1863 he went out as Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He died suddenly and unexpectedly

to himself and his friends, it is said, of congestion of the brain, May, 1864. He was a member of the South Park Presbyterian Church. His medical brethren accompanied his remains to their last resting place.

Leaves have their times to fall,
 And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
 And stars to set—but all
 Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O, Death !

DANIEL BABBITT.

Although one of the originators of this Society, he has not been known as a physician to the present generation. He ceased to practice medicine about a quarter of a century ago. He was born in Morris county in 1778, and practiced medicine in Orange from 1811 till 1840. In civil life he filled stations of honor and responsibility.

He is spoken of as a good physician. It is said that "he ever cherished a high estimate of the rights and honor of the profession." An obituary appears in the Transactions of 1865, by Dr. William Pierson. He died May 16, 1864, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

JOSEPH ADDISON FREEMAN

was the son of A. H. Freeman, Esq., of Orange. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, June 25, 1833, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 29, 1864. He graduated at Princeton College in 1852, and took his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the class of 1856. He first settled at "Liberty Corners." After three years he returned to Orange, and soon entered the Army. He was taken prisoner at the "seven days' fight." He received, soon after, a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. After the battle of Gettysburg he took the place of Dr. Love, who resigned, and later was commissioned as "Assistant Surgeon in the

Volunteer Corps," and assigned to hospital duty at Nashville, Tennessee, where he died.

He was our second martyr. His death was due, undoubtedly, to the exposures of the service. Although but thirty years of age, his medical judgment was mature. When he died one of our best young men was sacrificed upon the altar of a preserved nationality. Pierson and Freeman should ever be remembered by all patriots with peculiar affection. We sacrificed something—they gave their lives.

Many others participated in the bloody scenes of battle or in pestilential hospitals, but all else were returned to us in safety.

J. CAREY SELDEN

was a native of Powhatan county, Virginia, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the New York University. He was two years the Assistant Surgeon at "Ward's Island Hospital," New York, where he gained considerable reputation as a surgeon and physician. He established himself in Broad street, in Newark, near the Stone Bridge, in 1860, and was winning his way, despite the great infirmity which caused his death.

He was found dead in his office, November 14, 1865, having died soon after coming in from a professional visit early in the morning, and was supposed to have died in one of the epileptic paroxysms to which he was subject. He died at the age of thirty-one, and was never married. He was large and tall, pleasant and sociable, honorable in his business relations, and had made many friends. He served for some years as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Ward U. S. Hospital in Newark.

ABEL HERVEY WILDER,

although not of our Society, was a good practitioner. We knew little of him till his later days, when he settled on the woody summit of the hill that skirts the village of Bloomfield. He was well educated in his profession; a man of honor, and much respected

by all who knew him. He was a stout, well-built man, his erect carriage and courtly manners giving him a military air. He invariably wore a ruffled shirt and a single-breasted coat. He was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, June 16, 1801, and died in Bloomfield, New Jersey, January 2, 1864. Educated at Dartmouth College, he practiced medicine principally in Massachusetts and in Richmond, Virginia. He came among us in broken health, to work a while longer, and to die.

DAVID STEWART CRAIG.

Just as we are completing our Necrological Record, one of the patriarchs of the profession has passed away. Dr. Craig was born in 1774. He dies at the ripe age of 92. He has prescribed for three or four generations, and his ken must have extended back to our ante-Revolutionary medical ancestors.

He was over six feet high, well proportioned, had black eyes and hair. He was a good practitioner, and much respected by all the generations.

He practiced medicine always in Rahway. He once published in successive numbers in the Rahway Advocate, a history of Rahway.

Many years ago he relinquished his practice to Doctors Drake and Abernethy. He accumulated a considerable fortune.

He has, until within a very few years, occasionally attended the meetings of our County Society.

In the early history of Rahway its only lawyer asked Dr. Craig how he could live, because that he had no business. He advised him to induce another to come and he would then have no trouble.

Dr. S. C. Marsh, of our Society, was a nephew of Dr. Craig, whose name he received. Dr. Marsh was also a son-in-law of the late Dr. John C. Budd, and grandson of Dr. Isaac Morse. Few can boast such illustrious medical kindred.

DAVID CRAIG.

We have just learned that David Craig, the father of D. S. Craig, practiced medicine in Rahway back in the time of Rev. Dr

Dickinson, of Elizabeth. He had great reputation in febrile diseases. He died before the Revolutionary war. He was probably one of the earliest physicians in Essex county of which we have any record.

His name should have appeared among the first in our record. If known sooner, we should have followed up this lead. It would be very interesting to have some facts about Dr. David Craig, in a shape to be permanently preserved.

The whole of this record merely affords materials for history. An abler pen, we trust, will use this in some future time. It would be easy now to extend those sketches into a large and valuable historical volume.

Would that our record could close at this point, but, alas! we may not lay down our pen until we have inscribed on the death roll the name of one whose decease leaves a practicable breach in our ranks.

LYNDON A. SMITH,

whose name appears so often in our Transactions ever since April 28, 1829, and up to the close of the very last meeting, will be written there no longer. It must appear henceforth among the list of those who have passed away.

While in the enjoyment of his usual health, there was suddenly developed disease of the prostate gland. Although he rallied sometimes, there was nothing like recovery. In six or eight weeks his life was terminated. The sentiment of the profession and the public could not be better expressed than in the resolution which we passed at the special meeting called to make arrangements to attend his funeral :

“Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Smith this Society suffers no common bereavement. Eminently social and genial in his feelings, cordial in his friendships, kind to his equals in age, fatherly toward his juniors, and ingenuous and open in all his intercourse, he had won a warm place in our fraternal regard. Educated at one

of New England's oldest seats of learning, and trained for his profession in one of our best medical schools, he united, with a generous general culture, a thorough knowledge of the principles of the liberal science to which he purposed to devote his life ; and, under the guidance of a discriminating judgment and a conscientious sense of responsibility, he applied this knowledge with distinguished skill and success to the relief of suffering humanity, through a period of more than forty years. Holding in just appreciation the noble mission of his profession and its exalted rank among secular pursuits, he was warmly interested in every effort to add to its stores of knowledge to extend the limits of its resources, and elevate the standard of literary and scientific preparation to be required of those who would seek admission to its mysteries. Hence, the various associations, local and national, instituted with reference to those objects, found in him an ardent friend, a constant, ever present helper. Nor, in the walks of his profession alone, were his virtues illustrated. Humane in all his impulses, every work of philanthropy had a place in his sympathies ; a sincere and consistent Christian, the Church and all her enterprises of benevolence and charity received his earnest co-operation and advocacy ; a patriotic and loyal citizen, he gave his whole heart to his country's cause, and in the day of her calamity, laid the son of his old age a sacrifice upon her altar."

Dr. Smith was the son of Rev. Ethan Smith. He was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, November 11, 1795. He graduated at Dartmouth College, August, 1817, where he also took his medical degree in 1822, and removed to Newark from Williamstown, Massachusetts, in July of 1827. He died in Newark, December 15, 1865, in the seventy-first year of his age.

His death was universally regretted. The present generation will never forget the benignant, cheerful greeting, the warm grasp of his hand, and his hearty co-operation in all that tended to honor the profession and to advance the interests of our Society.

Dr. Abraham Coles, President of the Medical Society of New

Jersey, at the Centenary Anniversary held January, 1866, thus alludes to Dr. Smith:

“Such greetings did your recent coming wait,
O aged pilgrim ! at the heavenly gate,
When man's allotted years on earth now spent,
You, dying, 'to the greater number went.'
What though your body moulders 'neath the sod,
Its untouched life is hid with Christ in God.”

This is the last death in our annals.

We are glad to reach the close of this dismal catalogue. May it be long before the Secretary shall have occasion to call another special meeting, or we to tie upon our arms the badge of mourning.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

We now turn to the much more cheerful task of recording the names of the living,* whom we sent out to perform medical and surgical duties in the Army and Navy during the great Rebellion so recently ended. We sent our full quota, and all of them deserve the praise of their countrymen and the thanks of the nation.

The following record of the services of gentlemen from the Essex Medical District in the Army and Navy of the United States, were kindly furnished, at our own request, by William S. Stryker, Esq., Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey. He remarks that the rolls of the Navy Department are “very incomplete,” and as some error would be likely to occur also in the Army record, it has seemed to us better to adopt the alphabetical order. The narratives which follow are supposed to contain all the facts:

John D. Brumley was commissioned Surgeon U. S. Vols., with rank of Major, Feb. 19, 1863. Brevetted Lieut. Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and honorably mustered out March 13, 1866.

J. H. Brientnall was appointed an Acting Asst. Surgeon U.

*NOTE.—Dr. Calhoun died after the Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

S. Navy, Dec. 18, 1863, and resigned Nov. 5, 1862. In 1861, he was on duty on U. S. S. Crusader.

James T. Calhoun was appointed Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army, with the rank of First Lieutenant, April 13, 1863; promoted Captain and breveted Major U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, and died at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, July 19, 1866.

Alexander N. Dougherty was commissioned Surgeon 4th N. J. Vols., Aug. 17, 1861; made Surgeon U. S. Vols., with rank of Major, Sept. 30, 1861; breveted Lieut. Colonel and then Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and honorably discharged Oct. 20, 1865.

Gabriel Grant was commissioned Surgeon 2d N. J. Vols., June 13, 1861, appointed Surgeon October 9, 1861, and resigned Jan. 13, 1865.

Edgar Holden, commissioned Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy, Jan., 1861. In 1863, on duty on iron clad steamer Passaic, and on steam gunboat Sausacus. Resigned Oct. 12, 1864.

John H. H. Love was commissioned Surgeon 13th N. J. Vols., July 19, 1862, and resigned Jan. 23, 1864.

Charles F. Lehlbach was commissioned as Asst. Surgeon 7th N. J. Vols., June 4, 1863; promoted Surgeon same regiment Oct. 11, 1864, and was honorably mustered out at the close of the war, July 17, 1865.

Lewis W. Oakley was commissioned Asst. Surgeon 2d N. J. Vols., May 27, 1861; promoted Surgeon 4th N. J. Vols., Oct. 12, 1861; transferred to be Surgeon 2d N. J. Vols., Jan. 6, 1862; mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, June 21, 1864; appointed Surgeon General of New Jersey, Dec. 27, 1865.

Joseph D. Osborne was commissioned Asst. Surgeon 4th N. J. Vols., Aug. 17, 1861; promoted Jan. 6, 1862, to be Surgeon of same regiment, and was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, Nov. 19, 1864.

George Peck was appointed in the U. S. Navy, Feb. 25, 1851; commissioned Surgeon U. S. Navy, ranking with Lieut. Command-

er, May 30, 1861. In 1865, on the U. S. S. Dictator. In 1866, on the U. S. S. Vanderbilt. In Jan., 1867, awaiting orders. Still in service.

William H. Pierson was appointed Acting Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy, Aug. 18, 1862. In 1863, on U. S. S. Water Witch. In 1865, on the Pontoosac. In 1865, May 19, was Acting Passed Asst. Surgeon. In 1866, was on an iron clad, on duty at New Orleans. Still in service.

Daniel M. Skinner was commissioned Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy Jan. 24, 1862. In 1863, on sloop Vincennes. In 1865, in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and recalled to be Asst. Surgeon Naval Academy, Newport, R. I. Resigned May 15, 1865.

E. D. G. Smith was appointed Acting Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy Aug. 12, 1861. In 1862, on U. S. S. Magnolia. In 1864, on U. S. S. Arkansas, and honorably discharged Nov. 23, 1865.

Charles W. Stickney was commissioned Asst. Surgeon, Aug. 3, 1863, of the 33d N. J. Vols., and was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war, July 17, 1865.

Luther G. Thomas was commissioned Surgeon 26th N. J. Vols. Sept. 26, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment, June 27, 1863.

R. E. Van Geison appears in 1861. He was (in 1862) on duty on the iron clad steamer Galena, as an Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy.

H. C. Van Gieson was appointed Feb. 10, 1864, Acting Asst. Surgeon U. S. Navy, and resigned May 17, 1865.

Edward T. Whittingham was appointed Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army, with the rank of First Lieutenant, April 16, 1862, and resigned Nov. 12, 1863.

Addison W. Woodhull was commissioned Asst. Surgeon 5th N. J. Vols., August 23, 1861; promoted Surgeon 9th N. J. Vols., Feb. 6, 1862, and honorably mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, Feb. 7, 1865. He was wounded at Young's Cross Road, July 27, 1862, also at Whitehall, May 6, 1864,

The following medical gentlemen served in the Ward U. S. General Hospital, in Newark, for a longer or shorter period :

J. A. Cross, A. M. Mills, Edgar Holden, J. D. Osborne, Milton Baldwin, William S. Ward, J. D. Cutter, E. P. Nichols, J. Carey Selden, and S. H. Orton, son of Dr. James Orton, of Caldwell.

J. D. BRUMLEY

had a checkered experience in the service. He entered as a "contract surgeon," upon a single day's notice, at the solicitation of Lieut. Colonel A. N. Dougherty, May 23, 1863. He was first assigned to duty with the 7th Michigan Vols., in the brigade of which Col. Dougherty was Chief Surgeon. The period of his "contract" ending just before the seven days' fight, he remained by the request of his officers, and after the fight at Savage Station, having remained to take care of the wounded, he was taken prisoner. He was sent to Libby Prison, at Richmond, and detained a month. He at once made another "contract," and entered upon duty. He went before the Board of Examiners, at Washington, and was accepted as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers. The Senate delaying his confirmation, he again entered by "contract," January 2, 1863, and was assigned to duty in hospital at St. Louis, Mo. Receiving his commission, he was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and to the charge of the General Hospital. In January, 1864, he was ordered to close his hospital, and proceed to Louisville, Ky., and to take the general superintendence of all the hospitals in that vicinity.

After two months, he was assigned to duty as "Chief Surgeon of the 1st Division of the 4th Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland." He remained with the 4th Army Corps, filling the position also of "Medical Inspector" and "Medical Director," until the autumn of 1865. He accepted the same positions in the Atlantic campaign—with Hood at Nashville. After the capture of Richmond, he was ordered with his Army Corps to Texas. It

was there disbanded. However, Dr. B. remained as Chief Surgeon of the "Central District of the Department of Texas," till mustered out, March 15, 1866.

He did service in every rebel State except two, and nearly all of the Northern States east of the Mississippi river.

JOHN H. H. BRIENTNALL,

was born in New York, April 14, 1831. He was the son of the late Rev. Thomas Brientnall, and graduating at Burlington, N. J., in the class of 1853, he took his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Entered the Naval service December 18, 1863. He served one year on board the U. S. Steamer Crusader, Captain A. R. Rhend, in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. With the other officers, he is commended for gallant behavior. He saw considerable very severe and perilous service.

JAMES THEODORE CALHOUN.

The language applied to the circumstances attending the death of Dr. John Chetwood, in 1832, with some modification, is applicable to Calhoun. The morning found him ministering to the suffering; that very evening he found a grave. At the early age of twenty-seven he had finished his life-work, and at this age he had accomplished more than many men at three score years and ten.

We knew him intimately in the earliest years of his professional life, and always appreciated his restless activity, his desire for usefulness, his skill, his zeal, and his devotedness to the profession of his choice.

While quite young in the profession, he wrote an excellent article on the Influences of Mill-Dams in Rahway, which did much to accomplish their removal, and consequently an almost miraculous change in the healthfulness of the town. His friend, and in the Army of the Potomac his superior officer, Col. A. N. Dougherty, says of him: "Notwithstanding his duties in the field, he found

time to devote to professional literature. In a series of articles to the *Philadelphia Medical Reporter*, he gave to the profession some of the results of his observation and experience during the war."

Dr. Dougherty bears ample testimony to his activity, his faithfulness, and of his executive ability. "While at Brandy Station, we had a Division Medical Society, which was probably the most vigorous and useful of any in the army. Its efficacy was mainly due to his earnest endeavors and professional prelections."

Again: "During General Grant's campaign to Petersburg, he displayed admirable qualities. The wounded had implicit confidence in him, and preferred his attentions to those of any other." With regard to another period, Dr. D. remarks: "His superior energy and activity caused him to be selected for the charge of the colored hospital at City Point. He raised it from a despicable position to the first rank, eliciting the warm commendation of the Chief Medical officers."

At Gettysburg, where he assisted in the amputation of the leg of General Sickles, Dr. D. says of him: "In this bloody fight his energies and resources were taxed to the utmost, but he *was never found wanting*." And at another point of time: "He not only systematized and improvised his hospitals, but *he was the best operator in them*."

These quotations could be extended with additions from other sources, but it is surely unnecessary. Few knew him as Dr. D. did, or had such ample opportunities to understand his excellence, and none better than he knew how to appreciate surgical skill or professional excellence. It would be unnecessary to say, if we were not writing history, that the very same administrative ability, the same fidelity, the same activity and skill which marked his career in the field and in improvised hospitals, were manifest in the conduct of the Ward U. S. Hospital in Newark, which continued under his charge until it was disbanded.

He was a small, nervous, wiry man—the world owes much to this kind of men in works of initiation and progression—sociable.

pleasant, affable, approachable and kind. His executive ability was manifest in his manner and address. He was not less a martyr than Pierson and Freeman. It requires precisely the same sort of heroism to face the pestilence that it does to lead a charge or storm a battery. In his death Dr. C. proved that he possessed the virtues of patriotism, zeal, patience, self-abnegation, honor and endurance which are attributed to him by Col. Dougherty. He sleeps with the heroes of the Great Rebellion.

The following letter has been received from Mrs. J. Theodore Calhoun, which is followed by an interesting communication from Dr. Calhoun himself to the Department, which, together, furnish a very full account:

ST. DENIS HOTEL, NEW YORK, June 29, 1867.

Dr. J. Henry Clark, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter a day or two since, and shall be most happy to give you the dates which you request.

I have copied a letter addressed by Dr. Calhoun to the Board of Examination on Brevet Appointments in the Regular Army, thinking that you might find some facts in it which might prove of interest to you.

Dr. Calhoun was born at Rahway, New Jersey, September 17, 1838, and commenced studying medicine at the age of sixteen, in the office of Dr. Samuel Abernethy, of Rahway, who always evinced a warm interest in him. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the 17th of March, 1859, in the twenty-first year of his age.

He commenced practice at Rahway immediately after he graduated, and continued in practice for two years, until he entered the service in June, 1861, as Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth Excelsior, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteer Regiment. He received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Regular Army in May, 1863, and was assigned to duty as Surgeon in charge of the Ward U. S. A. General Hospital, on the 24th of September, 1864.

On the 3d of May, 1865, he married Miss Nora C. Orr. He had one child, born on the 22d of February, 1866. The babe was taken ill at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, on the 18th of July, the day preceding his father's death, of cholera infantum, and died at Newark on the 28th of July, 1866. The Hospital at Newark was discontinued in September, 1865, and Dr. Calhoun superintended the sales of the Government Hospitals in the Department of the East; after which he became Medical Director of Transportation at New York city, where he remained from December, 1865, until the middle of May, 1866, when he was placed on the Board of Officers appointed by the Government to examine and decide upon cholera disinfectants, more particularly the "Phoenix Disinfectant," upon which he did not report favorably. He visited several places for the purpose of trying it, including David's Island, New York Harbor, where he tried it upon spoiled eggs.

He was about to be ordered to Augusta, Maine, when an exchange was made between Assistant Surgeon Harvey Brown and himself, and he was ordered, on the 4th of June, 1866, to Hart's Island, as Post Surgeon, relieving Dr. Brown.

On the 6th of July the first deaths from cholera occurred. At 9 o'clock that morning, part of the Second Battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry were leaving Hart's Island for Texas, when Dr. Calhoun noticed that one of the men looked ill, and he ordered him to report at the hospital. He died that evening about 7 o'clock. Before 9 the following morning two other deaths occurred among Germans, who had arrived but a day or two before from the cholera ship Hamburg. About two weeks previous to this there had been between forty and fifty cases of cholera morbus. Three of these cases Dr. Calhoun and Dr. Rowe, U. S. A., subsequently pronounced Asiatic cholera. All of them recovered at that time, though some of them died afterwards of cholera. This attack was supposed to have been caused by one of the cooks having boiled beans (which had been given that day as part rations to the men,) with salt water.

There were no more cases of cholera until the 6th of July ; after which it continued to increase fearfully, sixty-eight deaths occurring previous to that of Dr. Calhoun, which took place on the 19th of July, 1866.

On the day previous Dr. Rowe, the Assistant Surgeon, was taken with cholera, but recovered. The same day a colored woman in the adjoining house to our General Doubleday's, a servant, was taken. Mrs. Doubleday was much attached to her, and Dr. C. was with her a great deal, as Mrs. Doubleday urged him to try to save her.

At 12 o'clock that night he wrote a letter to his mother, in which he expressed no fears for himself, but said, that if the worst came to the worst, he should die with his harness on. He seemed then as well as usual, except that he was very tired and nervous, and said he felt a slight tendency to diarrhœa. He took some burnt brandy and paregoric and retired to rest, and slept until 4 o'clock, when he was taken with vomiting and purging.

I immediately called Dr. Webster, a friend of Dr. Calhoun's, and the Surgeon commanding David's Island, who, together with Dr. Van Courtlandt, of New Rochelle, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Morris, who were sent for, attended him, although he prescribed for himself until 10 o'clock, and he died at half past 12.

He seemed impressed from the first that he would die. He said to Dr. Webster: "Webster, you understand me what I mean; I am grateful to you for your kindness, but I believe that if you and Dr. Van Courtlandt had not come, my nervous enthusiasm would have kept me up, and I should not have had this attack."

Dr. Van Courtlandt and Dr. Webster came the night before, and remained at Hart's Island that Dr. Calhoun might have some rest. He was very calm through the whole, and when General Doubleday came in the room, he took his hand and said: "General, I hope I have done my duty; it is a great consolation to me to know that I shall die at my post." The General, with tears in his eyes, said: "Calhoun, you have done more than your duty;

nobly and bravely you have sacrificed your life, and like a soldier, you will indeed die at your post." He then left the room, and several of the officers came in, but he seemed much exhausted and did not speak to any of them.

He made all his arrangements with great calmness, telling me what he wished done with little Charlie, in the event of my being taken, and requested me to take him to Rahway and bury him there. He was conscious almost to the very last, even when he could not speak. When he sank in the collapse I endeavored to arouse him, and asked him what I should say to his mother for him. He replied: "Tell my mother that I died a Christian." His breath was then failing, and grew fainter and fainter until it ceased.

My little boy was then very ill, and the physicians all said he could not live another night unless he had change of air. Dr. Abernethy and Mrs. Calhoun arrived about 7 o'clock, and he said another night there would kill him, and, as I feared I would lose my child, too, I reluctantly consented to leave. I could not bring the body away then, as the officers of the post would not allow it, and Dr. A. said I could not pass it through the city without a permit.

He was buried that night about 12, by Colonel Swan and his brother officers, among whom were Colonel Prime, Captain Bayne, and Lieutenant Krebs. Colonel Swan read the Episcopal burial service. I could not remove him until very cold weather, but selected a plot in the Cemetery of Hazlewood, about two miles above Rahway, and had a tomb built there.

I wrote to General Grant, U. S. A., and General Butterfield very kindly delivered the letter in person, stating that I wished to remove Dr. Calhoun's remains from Hart's Island, and desired a military escort. General Grant sent an order from Washington, detailing two companies of the "permanent party" at Bedlow's and Governor's Islands, and the band from Fort Columbus, as a guard of honor.

The weather was very severe at that time, but as soon as it was possible to navigate the East River, Major R. C. Morgan, of the Quartermaster's Department, detailed a steamer for us, and, accompanied by my mother and brother-in-law, we went to Hart's Island. General McIntosh, the officer in command, received us very kindly, and all the officers of the post accompanied us to the grave. I had determined to have the coffin opened, which the undertaker did. My husband was very slightly changed, except that his face was dark, but the expression and the features were the same; his hands were as white and perfect as ever; even the linen wristband looked as white and stiff as if just put on, and, except a few of the buttons, his uniform was untarnished.

General McIntosh had the flag placed at half-mast, and a guard of honor detailed, under command of Captain Kellyer, to escort the remains to Jersey City.

On Friday, the 22d of February, 1867, the funeral services were held at the Second Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was a member. There had been a memorial sermon preached by the Rev. J. A. Leggett, on the second Sunday (30th July) after Dr. C.'s death, so the Episcopal burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie.

After the service in the church, the regulars, escorted by the New Jersey Veteran Volunteers and the New Jersey Rifle Corps, marched to the Cemetery of Hazelwood, where they met the remains. The coffin was enveloped in the United States flag, and on it were laid Dr. Calhoun's sword, sash and cap; a crown of immortelles, and an anchor and cross of white flowers.

Little Charlie was placed in the same tomb with his father, after which Rev. Mr. Hodges read the conclusion of the burial service, and the permanent party from Governor's Island fired the military salute.

The funeral was attended by the Common Council of Rahway, Colonel Shepard, U. S. A., Major Cuyler, commanding the escort,

Major McIntosh, Major McConnell, and other officers of the Regular Army.

The people of Rahway united their efforts to testify their respect to Dr. Calhoun's memory. The houses were draped with mourning and the flags placed at half-mast throughout the place. At Mr. Crowell's, where but a few months before the Doctor attended a large party, the columns of the house were draped with mourning very heavily, and several flags beautifully intermingled with it.

Dr. Calhoun received two brevets for faithful and meritorious services during the war, dating from the 13th of March, 1865, while in command of the Ward U. S. A. General Hospital; and since his death, the President has brevetted him Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, for "distinguished and meritorious services at Hart's Island, New York, where cholera prevailed, to date from the 19th of July, 1866."

I have had a monument designed by Mr. Jardine, of Rahway, which is nearly completed, and will be erected in a short time. It is of marble, on a granite base; the second base, which is of marble, is supported by columns surmounted by vases of flowers, and around the base of the shaft is a wreath of ivy, and above that a broken lily. Over the shaft the flag is thrown, while on one side is the Third Corps badge (a white diamond with a three-leaved clover,) and on the opposite side is a masonic emblem.

While Dr. Calhoun was in the field he organized a Medical Society; he was a correspondent, also, of the New York Times, and contributed some valuable papers on Military Surgery to the Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Very truly yours,

MRS. J. THEODORE CALHOUN.

[We have introduced the letter of Mrs. Calhoun—omitting some details in recollection of the day when most of our Society were present at their nuptials beneath the canopied banner—because it is an eloquent tribute of the undying affection of a young wife,

now childless, who loves to cherish the recollections and embalm the memory of her first loved and first born.]

The following communication from Dr. Calhoun is furnished by Mrs. Calhoun, at our request. It contains facts not found in her interesting narration and completes the history :

U. S. A. TRANSIT HOSPITAL, }
NEW YORK CITY, April 14th, 1866. }

Captain C. H. Morgan, U. S. A. :

In conformity with the requirements of your circular, dated March, 1866, I have the honor to submit the following synopsis of my military history :

I entered the service in June, 1861, as Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth Excelsior (Seventy-fourth New York Volunteer Regiment). In August the regiment became attached to the Army of the Potomac, Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

In November I was promoted Surgeon, in which capacity I was on duty with my regiment at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of "Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, siege of Richmond and Seven Days' Battles," and also what was known as "Hooker's Malvern," and several other more or less important skirmishes.

I was present, in a like capacity, at the several battles of Bristow Station, Second Bull Run, and Chantilly, of Pope's campaign, having several other regiments besides my own in charge.

The Third Corps, to which my regiment was attached, did not participate in the Antietam campaign.

I was present with my regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, and, under the new regulations of the Medical Department, was detailed as "Operating Surgeon" of my brigade.

In January, 1863, I passed a satisfactory examination before the Regular Army Medical Board, and immediately thereafter, without solicitation on my part, I was appointed "Surgeon-in-Chief of the Second Division, Third Corps," commanded by Major General Berry.

Commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Regular Army in May. I was continued on duty as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Division, and, as such, participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, (where General Berry commanding the division, was killed), and in the subsequent marches, up to the battle of Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg the Medical Director of the Corps, Dr. Thomas Sims, was called upon to accompany General Sickles to Washington, and I was placed on duty as Acting Medical Director of the Corps. How well I acquitted myself of the heavy responsibilities thus thrown upon me (for the Third Corps had an unusual number of wounded), is best told by the fact, that, although at that time almost the junior Assistant Surgeon of the Regular Army, I was continued on duty as Acting Medical Director of the Corps through the subsequent marches of the corps in pursuit of the rebel army, including the affair at "Wapping Heights," and until it went into camp at the Rappahannock, when I rejoined my division.

During the time I was Acting Medical Director of the Corps, and while it was in line of battle on the Antietam, a new and unorganized division joined it, the Medical Department of which I completely organized and equipped.

When the army made the demonstration upon the rebel line on "Mine Run," I was present, directing the Medical Department of the Division to which I was attached, and which lost heavily.

In the reorganization of the army, the division became the Fourth Division of the Second Corps. I continued the Surgeon-in-Chief during the battle of the Wilderness, and until it became consolidated at Spottsylvania Court House.

During the remainder of that campaign I served as Assistant to the Medical Director of the Second Army Corps, and as such, was present at the various battles in which that command was engaged.

In July I was ordered to City Point, and placed in charge of the Hospital for Colored Troops of the Army of the Potomac, in which capacity I had the care of most of the wounded colored troops from the "Burnside Mine Explosion."

In September, 1864, I was ordered to the Department of the East, and placed in command of the "Ward U. S. A. General Hospital," at Newark, New Jersey. While acting as such, I planned and constructed a new hospital, its enclosure containing twenty-four acres of ground.

In September, 1865, the hospital at Newark was discontinued, and I was placed on duty under the orders of Brevet Brigadier General Satterlee, Medical Purveyor U. S. Army, in superintending the sales of the medical and hospital property at the U. S. A. General Hospitals at New Haven, Conn., Worcester, Massachusetts, Augusta, Maine, and of the Post Hospital at Concord, New Hampshire. This duty fulfilled, I was placed in charge of the "U. S. A. Transit Hospital" in New York city, where I now am.

During the time I was continuously on duty in the field, (from August, 1861, to September, 1864,) the command with which I was on duty was never in an action but that I was present, performing the duties of my station.

I have served respectively upon the staffs of Major Generals Berry, Binney, Sickles, Humphrey, Mott, Prince, Carr, Hancock, French and Graham, to any or all of whom who survive, I feel that I may confidently refer, as well as to the several Medical Directors of the Army of the Potomac, Second and Third Corps, and Department of the East.

I have the honor herewith to submit the endorsements of those of my commanding officers whose present address is known to me.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. THEODORE CALHOUN.

ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY

was born January 1, 1822, in Newark, N. J. He was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. Entered the military service in 1861, shortly after the battle of Bull Run, having

been appointed by Governor Olden Surgeon of the 4th New Jersey Vols.

We give Dr. Dougherty's experience more in detail, because it admirably illustrates the value of the medical staff to our army, and of the duties performed by members of the "Essex District Medical Society."

This regiment was one of those constituting the 1st New Jersey Brigade, under Brigadier General Philip Kearney. September 30th, of that year, Dr. Dougherty was examined before the Board in Washington, passed as a Brigade Surgeon, and shortly afterwards assigned to duty in charge of the medical department of the 1st New Jersey Brigade. In February, of the following year, he was ordered to report to General Dana, commanding a Brigade in the Corps of Observation, lying at Poolesville, Md. In this command, which made a part of Sedgwick's Division of the 2d (Sumner's) Corps, he went through the Peninsular campaign, being at the close of it, by the promotion of Dr. Lidell, U. S. V., to the Medical Directorship of the Corps, Sedgwick's Division Surgeon. During the campaign, as will appear by the following extracts from the books of the medical department of Dana's Brigade, Dr. Dougherty was largely instrumental in saving the Army of the Potomac from the dreadful effects of the scurvy, he being, so far as he knows, the first to call the attention of the authorities to the presence of that formidable scourge of armies.

Under the head of remarks, May 31, occurs the following :

"In a report made to Dr. Lidell, (Division Surgeon) urged the importance of the men having potatoes, dried apples, &c., furnished them, first from the company fund, then as a part of the ration. Mentioned the difficulty of procuring these things in sufficient quantity, as alleged by the Brigade Commissary. Reported names of medical officers. Ordered the medical officers to see the moment the hospital tents are pitched, that they are supplied with a thick flooring of corn-stalks, or pine or cedar branches, or that

bedsteads are constructed—some means provided for keeping the men off the ground.

“June 1.—Fight at Fair Oaks Station afternoon of 31st ult., (yesterday); 20th Massachusetts and 7th Michigan in; made next two or three days thirteen amputations—ten of thigh, one of leg, one of arm, and one of shoulder joint.

“June 13.—Very lively shelling before five this morning, especially about Sedgwick’s headquarters, by which one man of Gorman’s Brigade was killed. He lay beside a log, and the shell struck it, knocking off a piece which took off the back of his head; killed him instantly. To-day sent to General Dana an urgent appeal in behalf of issuing to the men potatoes and dried apples, as the scurvy is on the increase.

“Commented to Dr. Lidell on the great increase in the sick list, due partly to the return of patients from hospital not half cured.

“June 14.—Reported to Dr. Lidell the condition of the Brigade as regards scurvy, and urgently solicited attention to it. Stated what I had done.

“Very quiet along the lines last night; some dodge probably. Cat in the meal bag. Heard their drums distinctly this morning. My report on scurvy to General Dana has produced immediate effects; made a great hubbub. Dr. Smith, from McClellan’s, came to-day to investigate. * * * * *

“June 17.—Urging again the necessity for an ample supply of fresh vegetables. Also suggesting a substitution of malt liquor for the whiskey ration.

“June 19.—Massachusetts 19th, twelve marked cases. Forty-two with spongy gums.

“Massachusetts 20th, two hundred and twenty taking potatoes for scurvy.

“Michigan 7th, one hundred and sixty-six do. Four with well-marked eruption and swelling.

“New York 42d, seven cases well marked. Ninety men taking preventives.”

The following extracts are taken from the "Order and Letter Book :"

" HEADQUARTERS DANA'S BRIGADE, FAIR OAKS, VA., {
June 16, 1862. }

" CIRCULAR.

"There are at these headquarters six barrels of potatoes and some dried apples, for distribution among those who have scorbutic symptoms. They will be placed in your hands for such use. I would have you examine the gums of each man in your regiment, and when found spongy, whether other symptoms of scorbutus exist or not, I would have him take grated or mashed raw potatoes, say a couple of tablespoonfuls, with vinegar, if possible three times a day, and to insure his taking it, I would have him come to the hospital tent for his dose, registering his name, and keeping track of him until all symptoms of the disease have disappeared.

"Let every Captain understand that any man with spongy gums is at once to present himself for treatment.

"The apples, also, will be distributed as in your judgment may be advisable. If your potatoes hold out, you may give some to the patients to cook. Indeed, I would get rid of them before spoiling, at all events.

" To each regimental surgeon.

" Signed, A. N. DOUGHERTY, Brigade Surgeon.

" P. S.—You will send for those things at once."

Report made to General Sedgwick, through Dr. Lidell, on the General Hospital at the Turner House :

"HEADQUARTERS DANA'S BRIGADE, FAIR OAKS, VA, {
June 18, 1862. }

" DR. LIDELL,

" SIR: As directed, I went this morning to the Turner House Hospital, and carefully examined each patient there belonging to Sedgwick's Division, sending back to duty at once, all such as appeared capable of it, and as to others not yet quite recovered, giving them another week's respite. There are still, as

you will see by the accompanying papers, quite a number pronounced unfit for service at present, and likely to remain so for some time, some of them being incurable, (consumptive, decrepid, &c.) Of course, at the earliest practicable moment, such men will be discharged. I would recommend that the men with undoubted phthisis be discharged at once, that they may be enabled to see home once more, as recovery is quite out of the question. Dr. Hayward desires that Lieut. Riddell, who has been of the utmost service to him in the procuring of stores, &c., may be detailed as Assistant Quartermaster. Lieut. Riddell is an invalid, having lost an arm in the service, and is not yet strong enough to bear the fatigues of active service.

“ Dr. H. complains that he is greatly straitened in the matter of fresh beef and fresh vegetables, finding it almost impossible to procure these articles. He is especially in need of potatoes, where-with to combat the scorbutic symptoms, which so many of the men exhibit.

“ It will be observed that the number of patients from Burns’ and Gorman’s Brigades are affected with this disease, so that it is obviously not confined to Dana’s Brigade.

“ I learned from Dr. H.’s books that the number of patients is 262, exclusive of nurses and guards, who are convalescents; and of this number, 120 belong to Sedgwick’s Division, the rest being made up from several other Divisions of the army, principally Richardson’s. This includes the patients at the church a mile beyond.

“ Of these 120, 46 are ordered to return to duty either at once, or, in the case of a few, at the end of a week or so.

“ Although not a subject of inquiry committed to me, Dr. H. desired that I would send along with this report his list of deaths up to this date.

“ Respectfully submitted.

“ Signed, A. N. DOUGHERTY, Brigade Surgeon.

“ P. S.—I would recommend the immediate issue of potatoes and

onions to the hospital, and a quantity of potass bi-tart, to be added to the hospital stores. A. N. D."

In consequence of these representations, the following order was issued :

" MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, FAIR OAKS, VA., {
June 19, 1862. }

" BRIGADE SURGEON J. A. LIDELL,

Medical Director Sedgwick's Division,

" SIR: You will assemble at the 'Adams House' Hospital, at 7 o'clock P. M., to-day, as many of the medical officers of your Division as can conveniently be brought together, to consult and deliberate upon the causes of the diseases now prevailing in this Corps; to suggest, to the best of their ability, any practicable means of preventing their increase; to give their opinions, from their own observations, of the relative advantages of treating the sick in the regimental and General Hospitals, and to advise the Medical Director of the Army, if, in their opinion, he can do anything more than has already been done to promote the health of the soldiers of this Corps.

" Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

" J. F. HAMMOND, Surgeon and Medical Director."

Just before the battle of Antietam, Dr. Dougherty, who had been home for twenty days on sick leave with jaundice, the result of the Peninsular campaign, was made Acting Medical Director of the 2d Corps; becoming Medical Director afterwards when the army was on its way down to Falmouth. When the Grand Divisions were formed, he was made Medical Director of the Right Grand Division, (General Sumner's) composed of the 2d and 9th Corps; attaining thus a higher and more responsible position than was accorded at any time during the war to an officer of the Volunteer Medical Staff.

At the dissolution of the Grand Division organizations, he was returned to the 2d Corps, with which he served thenceforward as

Medical Director, up to Dec. 2, 1864, when he was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to General Hancock, at Washington, as Medical Director of the 1st Veteran Corps. In this capacity, he presided over the examination of candidates for medical positions in the Corps, till the spring of 1865, when he was made Medical Director of the Department of West Virginia, in which were six General Hospitals, with a total of more than 4,000 beds, giving him the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry. The close of the war soon after, broke up his department with others, and he was at length mustered out as supernumerary, Oct. 20, 1865.

Dr. Dougherty received a shell wound in the groin (a contusion) at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 20, 1854, and got a ball through his india rubber poncho, Oct. 27, '64 at the battle of Reams Station, while acting as an *aide* to General Hancock, and conveying orders under fire. For distinguished and meritorious services he was twice brevetted, leaving the army with the rank of Brevet Colonel, U. S. V., and with most flattering testimonials from his superiors, both medical and military.

GABRIEL GRANT

graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in the class of 1846, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1851. He practiced medicine in Newark, New Jersey, and entered the United States service June 13th, 1861, as Surgeon of the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, under command of General Kearney, and served with the regiment at the first battle of Bull Run. He was examined at Washington by the United States Army Medical Board, and promoted at the same date to Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers,—afterwards designated by act of Congress as Surgeon of United States Volunteers. November 4, 1861, he was assigned to Palmer's Brigade of Cavalry. This brigade organization being abandoned, he was assigned, December 12, 1861, to French's Brigade, as Brigade Surgeon, and subsequently as Division Surgeon-in-Chief, and served in the bat-

ties* of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard Station, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and attended the wounded at Williamsburg and South Mountain. He accompanied Gen. Stoneman, as one of his Staff Surgeons, in the grand reconnoissance of March 14, 1862. He organized the Brigade Hospital at Camp California, and the Division Hospital at Harper's Ferry.

On the 18th of February, 1863, he was assigned as Medical Director of Hospitals at Evansville, Indiana. While on duty at this point, he was sent, May 29th, 1863, by order of General Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, to Vicksburg, in charge of the steamer *Atlantic*, to transport to his own hospitals the wounded belonging to the State of Indiana. This large steamer was fitted up with all the appointments of a large hospital—surgeons, stewards, nurses, medical and surgical supplies.

At Columbus the steamer was stopped by Gen. Asboth, in command at that place, and loaded with a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, and stores of ammunition. He was sent with them ninety miles up the Yazoo River, in the rear of Vicksburg, arriving at Sartatia as Blair and Kimball were fighting the rebel General Johnson. This was the most critical period of the campaign. General Grant was investing Vicksburg; Pemberton had come out of the city to attack him, and the enemy, with desperation, was throwing every available force upon the rear and flank of our army.

The hot Southern climate, malaria, and inadequate supplies, made difficult the alleviation of the sufferings of the wounded. The medical officers suffered extremely, from fatigue and the same depressing influences of exposure and climate. The services rendered by the surgeons engaged with the army in the several fights in the rear of Vicksburg, will probably never be recorded, for they are in the shadow of the grand capitulation. But the toilsome

* Official Report of Major General Richardson; also, General French, at Fair Oaks, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

march—the exhausting care of sick and wounded under an almost tropical sun, was endured by them cheerfully, in the consciousness of deserving well of their country and profession.

He was present at the bombardment of Vicksburg, and returned with the wounded to Indiana, resuming his duties there.

On the 4th of September, 1863, by order of General Burnside, at the request of his Medical Director, Carpenter, he was placed in command of the Madison U. S. A. Government Hospital, at Madison, Indiana. This institution was just commenced, and by him it was completely organized. About seventy buildings were erected *en echelon*, and two thousand and ninety-five beds were officially reported. The enlarged accommodations, during the latter part of its existence, increased it to three thousand beds. The highest number of patients was two thousand seven hundred and sixty, principally from the battle-fields of Georgia and Tennessee. The whole number of different patients was seven thousand three hundred; the mortality was one hundred and twenty, being 1.66 per cent; the average length of time each patient was in the hospital was twelve weeks. After serving a year and a-half in this institution, he resigned, January 13, 1865, and was relieved from duty February 4, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General C. S. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., thus refers to the management of this hospital, in a letter addressed to Dr. Grant:

“While you were in charge of the Madison General Hospital, a very large establishment, your various administrative and professional duties were performed with efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of this office.”

EDGAR HOLDEN

entered the regular service of the United States army at the breaking out of the war in 1861, and, after a short period of hospital duty, he was ordered to the frigate *Minnesota*, as Assistant Surgeon. In a few weeks he was initiated into the realities of war

by the conflict with the famous iron-clad Merrimac, passing a large portion of the time, during the two days' fight, in plying from the frigate to the other ships engaged, in attending upon the wounded. Upon the close of the engagement, and in the necessary absence of the Fleet Surgeon, he was placed in charge of the wounded from the Congress, Cumberland and Minnesota, and performed, for several weeks, the duties of the Senior Surgeon of the Fleet.

He participated in the bombardment of Sewell's Point, and was then made Surgeon, in charge of the Squadron Hospital at Norfolk.

In a few months he was ordered (for instruction of a Volunteer Assistant Surgeon into the routine of naval duties), to steamer Wyandotte; thence to Recruiting Station in New York; thence as Surgeon to the second iron-clad afloat, the Passaic.

The fearful experience of eight or nine months, from untried navigation, improper ventilation, iron-impregnated water—causing much illness of officers and crew—has since resulted in such improvements in iron-clad architecture, as has made the American Monitor a model of elegance, health and comfort.

A disease, very peculiar in its character and symptoms, which was called the "iron-clad fever," occurred on all the Monitors until these improvements were perfected.

The storm off Cape Hatteras, in which our colleague, the first Monitor, was lost within twenty-five miles of us—the initiative iron-clad fight at Fort McAllister in Georgia—the subsequent siege of Charleston, that resulted in the loss of two of the fleet—and the illness alluded to, produced by combined impurity of air, improper ventilation and arduous duty—completed what might be termed a maximum dose of iron-clad experience.

He was next called to hospital duty, and again recruiting duty followed, and he was then ordered to the Pacific squadron; countermanded to war service, at his own request, on the steamer *Sasacus*.

A month's service which followed, on an independent cruise in

the Atlantic for blockade runners, was quickly succeeded by river service in the Sounds of North Carolina.

The fight with the iron-clad ram Albemarle, but for the simultaneous movement of Grant's majestic army on towards Richmond, would have been thought a wonderful achievement. It was, in truth, the consummation of heroism on the part of the commander, F. A. Roe. The attempt to run down the ram—the hand to hand fight of an hour's duration, amid the clouds of scalding steam from the burst boilers—the agonies of the scalded, combined with the usual tumult of battle, and the screams of the wounded—have all rendered that memorable fight the most terrible of his experience.

The almost complete disability of the ship rendered a visit northward imperative, but the demands of war carried him again into conflict in the James River, where, in the summer of 1864, he was placed in charge of the Medical Department of the James River Squadron.

Frequent visits to the battle-fields of Petersburg, and daily conflicts with shore forces, diversified a life full of excitement as well as constant and arduous duty.

Late in the fall, regard for his own health and illness in his family, together with the information that he was destined for a foreign station, determined him to resign, which, upon personal application at Washington, he accomplished a few months before the close of the war, the ship, of which he was Surgeon, having come North for repairs.

During the remaining months of the war he accepted a position on the staff in the Ward U. S. A. Hospital at Newark.

JOHN J. H. LOVE

was born in Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, April 3, 1833. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Love and Ann Thompson Fair. He married the daughter of Judge Zenas Crane, of Montclair. He graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in the Medical

Department of the University of New York, and practiced his profession for a period of seven years at Montclair before enlisting in the United States service.

He was commissioned Surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, July 19, 1862, and was mustered into the United States Service August 25, 1862.

March 23, 1863, he was assigned to duty as Surgeon-in-Chief of the "Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac," which duties he performed, in addition to his regimental duties, until August 1, 1863, when, under special orders from Corps Headquarters, he assumed the position and duties of Surgeon-in-Chief, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps. He continued in this position until January 28, 1864, when he resigned his commission and was honorably discharged from the United States service. He was always engaged in field service.

As a volunteer Surgeon he was sent out by Governor Olden, and assisted in the transportation and care of the wounded after the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862.

He was present and on duty at the battles of Antietam, September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; and assisted in caring for the wounded after the battles of "Lookout Mountain" and "Mission Ridge," near Chattanooga, Tennessee, in December, 1863.

The medical history of this war, in Dr. Love's opinion, has developed no one fact more prominently than that, to maintain an army in an effective condition, a constant and enlightened attention must be given by the surgeons and officers to the laws of hygiene. This is also proved by the experience of Dr. A. N. Dougherty. Dr. Love further remarks:

"From ignorance of these laws the majority of the physicians commissioned to attend to the wants of the soldiers, found themselves, when in active service, unable satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon them; particularly was this the case with regimental surgeons from civil practice, who had left their

homes with the idea that their whole duty consisted in treating disease and operating. These soon learned that, to *prevent* sickness in their commands was the primary object. And now that the war is over and they have resumed civil practice, the knowledge gained of hygienic laws will be used in the prevention and amelioration of disease among our citizens. Surgeons in active field practice have little or no opportunity to know the results of their practice. No matter how interesting the case in its inception, when the termination is unknown the facts are useless."

CHARLES F. J. LEHIBACH

became Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, June 8, 1863, and Surgeon of the same regiment October 11, 1864. He remained in the service till the close of the war, and was mustered out July 7, 1865.

He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the class of 1856. He served with signal ability; is married and has one child.

LEWIS W. OAKLEY

was born in the city of New York, Nov. 22, 1829. His parents' names were Samuel Oakley and Abbey Williams. His first wife was Henrietta Baldwin, and his second wife, Anna Magie. Had two children, named Gertrude Vanderpool and Sarah Davis.

He graduated at Princeton College, 1849, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in the class of 1852, and practiced in Elizabeth, N. J., from April, 1854, until May, 1861.

He entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, May 21, 1861; was promoted to the Surgeoncy of the 4th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, October 12, 1861, and transferred to the 2d Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, as Surgeon, Jan. 2, 1862. From this date, he was Surgeon in Chief of the 1st New Jersey Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps, until the expiration of his term of enlistment.

From Sept. 12, until Dec. 1, 1862, he was on hospital duty at Burkettsville, Md. In charge of the 6th Corps Hospital during May and June, 1863, at Potomac Creek, Va.; in charge of the 6th Corps Hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 4, 1863, until it was consolidated with the other Corps Hospitals, forming the U. S. General Hospital at the same place. He remained until Nov. 1, 1863, when he returned to his command in the Army of the Potomac.

He was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, beginning with the "first Bull Run," and ending with the battles of May, 1864. Mustered out of the service June 21, 1864. He was, moreover, on duty as Surgeon at General Hospital at Harrison Landing, Va., while the army was stationed near that place during the summer of 1862.

But for a determination not to leave his regiment, with which he was very popular, he would have accepted higher rank, the duties of which he almost constantly performed.

JOSEPH D. OSBORNE

was born at Succasunna, N. J., Sept. 6, 1833. He is the son of Rev. Enos A. Osborne. He married Miss Kate Bartholp, Jan. 27, 1862. He received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers Aug. 17, 1861, and went out with the 4th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He was appointed Surgeon of the 2d Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in October of the same year, and was transferred to the 4th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He remained in this regiment till mustered out, Nov. 19, 1864.

Dr. Osborne was Chief of Brigade by virtue of date of commission. Was Assistant Operator of Division in 1863, and in 1864 was Operating Surgeon of Division. From July to October of 1863, he was executive officer of hospital and in charge of the transfer of the wounded at Gettysburg, and from January to July, of 1864, he was on duty in the Ward U. S. Hospital in Newark, N. J.

GEORGE PECK

was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, Feb. 25, 1851; cruised in the West Indies and off the coast of Central America, in the corvette Cyane, from August, 1851, until September, 1854, crossing, meanwhile, the Isthmus, at Panama, and making the journey to the Pacific by way of Nicaragua and its lakes. He was on recruiting service at the Naval Rendezvous, at New York, from September, 1854, to October, 1855; was examined and found qualified for promotion, March, 1856; cruised in the flag ship St. Lawrence on the coast of Brazil and the waters of the La Plata, from August, 1856, to May, 1859; attached to receiving ship North Carolina, from July, 1859, to March, 1860, and reported for duty aboard the Seminole at Pensacola, during same month. He cruised in the Seminole on the coast of Brazil and waters of the La Plata, returning to the United States on the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Promoted and commissioned as Surgeon, May, 1861; on the blockade off Charleston in the following July; joined the Potomac flotilla, which was frequently engaged in action with the rebel batteries along the Virginia shore. In October, sailed with Admiral Dupont's fleet, and joined in the attack upon the rebel batteries at Port Royal. After the bombardment of Port Royal, was in the Savannah blockade, joined in the expedition against Fernandina, and after its capture, ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Goldsborough, at Hampton Roads. He joined in the attack upon the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point, and upon Norfolk, Va. He was blockading in the waters of the Chesapeake and tributaries, until July, 1862, when the Seminole went out of commission.

Was ordered upon the recruiting service in New York the following August; detached from the Rendezvous Sept., 1864, and ordered to the iron-clad Dictator, and joined the North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Porter, at Hampton Roads. In September, 1865, transferred from the Dictator to the Vanderbilt, and

sailed in company with the iron clad Monadnock to the North Pacific; detached from the Vanderbilt in July, 1866, at San Francisco, and returned to the Atlantic States by the overland route, arriving in September, 1865. He is still in the service.

WILLIAM HUGH PIERSON

entered the Navy at the commencement of the war, and is still in the service. He was taken prisoner by the rebels while serving on the Water Witch. He is regarded as a deserving officer, and a candidate for promotion.

D. M. SKINNER

having passed the necessary examination, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, in September, 1861. Served one month on the receiving ship North Carolina; six months upon the frigate Sabine. During that time the lost Vermont was found, which vessel had left Boston for Port Royal, but encountering a heavy gale when but a few days out, lost anchor, sails and rudder, and drifted about at the mercy of the winds and waves until found by the Sabine, when she was assisted in shipping a temporary rudder, and finally reached Port Royal in safety. He was about one year upon the sloop-of-war Vincennes, attached to the West Gulf Squadron, and was then ordered to duty with the army besieging Port Hudson, and was placed in charge of the General Hospital at Port Hudson, after the surrender. Early in August, 1863, he was ordered to the U. S. steamer Calhoun. This vessel was Admiral Farragut's flag ship, in the attack upon Fort Powell, situated at the entrance from Mississippi Sound, into Mobile Bay. April, 1864, the Calhoun being ordered to New Orleans for repairs, he was permitted to return North. In June, 1864, he was ordered to the Naval Academy, then located at Newport, R. I., and remained there until he resigned, in May, 1865.

EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN SMITH

is the son of the late Dr. Lyndon A. Smith. He was born in

Newark, and educated to the profession under the care of his father.

He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., August 12, 1861, and immediately proceeded to sea. He spent all the years of the war in arduous blockading service. He served on the following steamers:

Young Rover, from August 6 to October, 1862; Magnolia, from October, 1862, to September, 1863; Arkansas, from September, 1863, to May, 1864; Bermuda, from May, 1865, to November, 1865.

He was present at the capture of Fort Morgan, at Mobile. He was honorably discharged November 22, 1865.

CHARLES W. STICKNEY

was born January 4, 1833, near Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Benjamin Stickney, Esq. He studied medicine with William Wetherill, M. D., at Lambertville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1858.

He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Pompton Plains, New Jersey. In the fall of 1859 he married Miss Sarah E. Van Ness.

He entered the United States service August 3, 1863, as Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, to serve three years. After the organization of the regiment, it was assigned to the Army of the West, under the command of Major General Sherman; he therefore participated in the succession of battles, commencing at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 1, 1864, and ending in the fall of Atlanta, Georgia, in September.

September 27th, by order of Major General Geary, he was ordered for duty at the "Second Division, Twentieth Corps Hospital," and there remained through the campaign of General Sherman's march to the sea, which was consummated by the taking of Savannah, December 21, 1864.

January 27, 1865, he left the city of Savannah with his regi-

ment, which was then connected with the left wing of the army under command of Major General Slocum, and was with the army until it arrived at the Savannah River, when, by orders from Major General Slocum, he was directed to take charge of all the sick and wounded men belonging to the left wing of the Army of Georgia, and report the same to Savannah.

There were thirty cases of small-pox, in all stages, which were under his special care. In order to separate them he was obliged to seize a schooner lying in the river, loaded with sutler stores, and to place on board of it the small-pox cases.

The result of his treatment exhibits the undesirableness of the old manner of treatment, by the use of warm, stimulating drinks, and hot rooms. These men lay upon the deck of the schooner for want of room below, and were sheltered only by pieces of canvas. This was on the 5th of February. On the 6th and 7th, a severe rain storm was experienced, to which the men were exposed. They were provided with no medicine except whiskey, which was occasionally given. The patients were permitted to drink *plentifully of cold water*. They did not reach Savannah until the evening of the 8th, when the patients were placed in the "Small-pox Hospital." Although subject to these severe exposures, they *all recovered in a few days*.

After remaining in Savannah a few weeks, he joined his command at Goldsboro', North Carolina.

The war having terminated, the regiment was ordered to Washington, by way of Richmond, Virginia, where it arrived May 19, 1865. There he remained a few weeks, when the regiment was sent to the State Rendezvous, at Newark, New Jersey, where he was honorably discharged, July 17, 1865.

E. R. WHITTINGHAM

is the son of Bishop Whittingham, (of the Episcopal Church) of Maryland. He served in the Regular Army with great honor and efficiency, from October 1, 1861, to November, 1863, when he resigned.

He passed examination—the third in his class—and was assigned to the duty of organizing the Alexandria General Hospital.

He served as Medical Inspector of the Third Corps, and at the battle of Gettysburg he was Surgeon of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps. As a member of the General Surgical Staff he organized the new “Purveying Bureau.”

He always occupied important positions, and made a very valuable medical officer. He has returned to his practice in Millburn.

ADDISON W. WOODHULL,

commissioned Assistant Surgeon Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, August 23, 1861; commissioned Surgeon Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, February 6, 1862; commissioned Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, “for meritorious conduct in the field,” March 13, 1865.

He was in active service with the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers during its operations with the Army of the Lower Potomac, and was with the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers in all the principal marches and battles that occurred subsequent to his appointment in that regiment, in North and South Carolina, and about Richmond and Petersburg, in Virginia; and at last, again in North Carolina, with the army which joined Sherman just prior to the final surrender of the rebel armies. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service.

He was once seriously wounded, July 27, 1862, being struck by three balls; and again, slightly, May 6, 1864.

A full account of his services, also of many others alluded to in this historical sketch, will be found in the forthcoming work of Mr. JOHN Y. FOSTER. The wide known ability of the writer, and his ample materials, insure the public a most valuable and exhaustive history.

JEREMIAH A. CROSS

was born at Sharon, Schoharie county, New York; his parents were Dennis Cross and Elizabeth Doucks. He married Eveline Van Giesen, of Montclair, Essex county, New Jersey.

He graduated at the Albany Medical College, New York, and commenced practice August 1, 1856.

He entered the service of the United States as Contract Surgeon, July 10, 1862, at the "U. S. A. General Hospital, Newark, New Jersey," (afterwards the "Ward U. S. A. General Hospital, Newark, New Jersey,") and continued until December 19, 1863, except for a period of about two months, from the last of August to the last of October, 1863, when he was transferred to Beaufort, South Carolina.

On the 19th December, 1863, the contract was canceled at his own request, and on the same day he entered the service in the Provost Marshal's Bureau, as Examining Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey, and continued until the suppression of recruiting and drafting, June 15, 1865.

Many others, besides your historian, repeatedly offered their services for temporary duty, after several bloody engagements. The services of several were accepted, chiefly those who afterwards entered service at the "Ward U. S. Hospital."

OUR PRESENT DUTIES.

In the face of this record of heroism, self-abnegation and patriotism, and of the heroic examples of those who died for their country, as well as companionship with the faded and antiquated relics of several generations of medical ancestors, little seems important to us individually except that we faithfully perform our duties to the generation which Providence calls upon us to serve.

It will be remembered that our Society began with eleven members. Two more were added a month afterwards; the next year three; nine the year following, and one in 1713. This year two were rejected on account of the lack of professional attainment. This proves the regard of our medical ancestors for maintaining the status of acquirements. At the end of the first ten years the society numbered about forty, and it has but about one hundred

now. Fifty years is little in the history of a nation, but it is an age in view of changes and accomplishments.

Newark in 1816, as before said, had less than five thousand inhabitants. To-day, it probably has over one hundred thousand. Its latest Directory contains the names of eighty physicians. In that time probably three or four supplied all its medical necessities.

The whole of what is now the county of Essex had not probably double the number of inhabitants which Newark has alone.

Far greater changes have taken place in the world of science.

Upon our inauguration day, all that was then known of chemistry could be printed in a thin volume. The revelations of the stethoscope, the microscope, the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope and speculum had never been made. Veratrum, chloroform, the preparations of iodine and the alkaloids had not been discovered. Nothing had been known of the "pathies," such as homœopathy, electropathy, hydropathy, and motorpathy, for each of them have produced some modification and have taught us something. The art of healing gains advantage from innovations and systems, so called; for each of them is based upon some truths, often greatly magnified by the genius and industry of its advocates.

Now pathology, physiology and chemistry have each grown into distinct sciences. It requires far different education and advantages to learn even what is now known, in order to an entire appreciation of medical knowledge in its present stage of progression. The period of superstition, of the purely theological, and, again, of the metaphysical, has passed away. We are called upon, now, to deal with the *positive*. Inductions from well ascertained *facts* only will satisfy the advanced inquirer of the present day. Probably in every age it has appeared to the honest inquirer sometimes that there was no more to learn. Doubtless the next half century will advance us quite as rapidly and as far as has the last. It depends upon *us* whether we be in the foreground of medical investigation and progress, or be reported among the stragglers. Who would feel competent to practice

medicine if forbidden to use the speculum? to put an ear to the chest? to analyse the urine? to examine the uterus, as modern science has taught us? Who would go back to the teachings of Thomas' Practice, upon which our forefathers in medicine relied?

The golden age is not in the past or in the future, but is all about us. We live in it. Whether we live up to it will depend upon ourselves—upon *you*—it will depend principally upon the *young men* who are still full of hope and buoyancy. This is the period of labor. Now is the time to do our life-work.

There are investigations to which your tastes, habits of thinking, and opportunities of observation naturally incline you. Follow these leads. If you cannot be eminent in every department of medical science, in this day of wonderful expansion, till it seems to cover all the physical sciences, determine to fathom *some well of truth*—to *feel bottom somewhere*. Work while the day lasts for work, for there will soon come a period in which men will not find it possible to bring up arrears.

Most of you have enjoyed advantages very much greater than the young men of the last generation, and, oh! what infinite advantages over the young men of 1816. Many of you have spent much time in military hospitals, the camp, or upon battle-fields. Many have formerly crossed to Europe to find such opportunities as you have enjoyed. The limit of inquiry will never be reached in this world, however near it may sometimes appear. No branch of medicine can be exhausted by any one in a single life. There are fields of inquiry not yet entered upon—golden veins not yet touched. One generation constantly crowds the next, and “passing away” is written upon all earthly scenes.

It was the custom in Scotland, as a warning, in case of invasion, for one to seize a blazing torch or burning brand, and run with it to the next village, when it was caught up by another, who conveyed it to the next, and so on till the remotest hamlet was speedily reached. Thus it is left to us to record the traditions of the past and the example of the present, and to labor towards the largest

accomplishments of our generation, that the one which succeeds us may be profited by our progress and investigations, and be animated by our example.

The other day, it will be seen, others lived in our houses, drove through our streets in their round of professional duties, and soon we, too, must give place to those who succeed us.

As soon as the grave closes over us the questions of worldly accumulation will be of little importance. It will be asked were we faithful to every trust and obligation? Did we perform our whole duty to our patients, to the profession, and to society? Did we do all that we could to advance the interests of the profession? Did we perform our duties fearlessly and conscientiously? If so, we shall be pronounced by the future medical historian, "good and faithful servants;" if not, we must be written faithless to our brethren and to God.

PRESERVE HISTORY.

Your historian has been constantly reminded, that if he had undertaken this work a *few years ago*, he could have obtained abundant material which is now buried forever. No time will come in which to write history so desirable as *to-day*.

It is the duty of each generation to preserve the unrecorded history of the past.

"Gather your rosebuds while you may,
Old Father Time is flying,
And the rose which blooms to-day,
To-morrow may be dying."

If each county in the State will collect now all that can be rescued from oblivion, a very valuable history of the medical men who have lived in New Jersey could be prepared, a history which would increase in value as years roll on.

We have devoted much time, and engaged in considerable correspondence in order to fill blanks and obtain accurate data. That every day adds something, only proves that there must be

many defects, mistakes and omissions. They cannot be avoided. What is written will suggest to readers, who will wonder why more was not obtained. It is easier to detect mistakes and to blame, than to appreciate the real difficulties of collecting history from oral testimony.

The most successful effort will induce as much of blame as praise. Nor are we insensible to either. We have earnestly endeavored to bring up our history to 1866 so completely, that the historian of 1916 will find little to glean from the preceding period, except what perhaps this publication may develop. The officers of the District Medical Society for the County of Essex will gladly receive and carefully preserve, and in due time publish any additional facts which this historical sketch may suggest. There are important facts almost but not quite within the reach of your historian, which are probably known to some of the readers of this paper.

We design to propose plans to the State and District Societies, by which our past history shall be collected, and our present and future preserved. If successful, it will promote the unification, harmony, efficiency and influence of the profession, and tend to advance the interests of all our communities.

CONCLUSION.

Your historian has endeavored to perform his duty as well as he could with the material which he could find. He has designed to omit no subject of inquiry into the past which would tend to invigorate and to energize us for further investigation and duty.

“ Art is long, but time is fleeting,
And our hearts though strong and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.”

Let it not be said that during the first decade of the second semi-centennial period, there was no perceptible progress; no scientific results. The centennial historian of *nineteen hundred and sixteen*

ought to be able to point to it as the golden period of its history. The "District Medical Society for the County of Essex," will be just what its individual members make it. We may make it very valuable to each other and the world, or of little value to any.

We are reminded that the generation which succeeded the one which inaugurated the Society, is passing its period of activity. It has done its work. It seeks repose, and is quite willing to pass the labor and responsibility along to the younger generation. Let the Essex District Medical Society have a history worthy of record. What higher mission than ours? What pathway of investigation leads to results so satisfactory, so ennobling? Under the inspiration of this record, your historian takes his leave with high hopes and ardent expectations.

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